The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 5. THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAYBRY DIES IN CUBAN CAMP.

Acting Brigadier General at Marianao Succumbs to Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia.

FEAR OF AN EPIDEMIC.

Surgeons Declare Yellow Fever Cannot Be Much Longer Kept Out of Filthy Camps.

TRANSPORT SERVICE BAD.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY RICHARD HENRY LITTLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, Jan. 4.—Colonel Woodson Hayward Maybry of the First Texas Volunteers, acting Brigadier General of the First Division of the Seventh Army Corps, died tonight in Camp Marianao of typhoid fever and pneumonia.

Colonel Maybry took a severe cold soon after he arrived with his regiment last week. On Saturday he was seized with a severe attack of fever, and has been unconscious since then. He sank rapidly, and died at 6:50 tonight. He was 46 years old, and was formerly Adjutant General of Texas. For four years he commanded the Texas Rangers. He resided at Austin many years, and was one of the most prominent Democratic politicians in the State. His family, consisting of a wife and two daughters, has been sent for. The body will probably be sent back to Texas.

Colonel Maybry was known and honored by all officers of the Seventh Army Corps and idolized by his men. His death is deeply deplored. The funeral services were held at the camp, where the dead officer was given the honors befitting his rank.

Colonel Maybry's is the first death from disease at Marianao, but surgeons fear more will rapidly follow. One of the most prominent surgeons in the service, a Major, told me today yellow fever cannot much longer be kept out of this camp.

It is at Marianao and other small towns near us, but our greatest danger lies in the fact the troops without water cannot observe the rules of health and cleanliness without which yellow fever in this climate is not to be avoided. Our men are given water only to drink, and that must all be hauled a long distance from a standpipe at Buenavista. The pipes lay on the ground but there seems to be no effort to lay the mains. The men cannot bathe or even wash their faces. Tents and clothing are ill smelling with sweat. The men can do no washing on the beach, as it is several miles away. There is no place to wash clothes there. The men are afraid to swim, for the porcupine fish, whose stab causes lockjaw, are numerous. A fresh water creek is miles away and is muddied by the mules.

Conditions Ripe for Disease.

Conditions are ripe for disease. In the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana camp there are forty or fifty cases of measles. The men cannot be vaccinated to prevent small pox until the vaccine arrives from the United States. The medical department is at fault that abundant supplies of this kind are not furnished. Here are 10,000 men camped together. Perhaps one-third of that number have not been vaccinated. Small pox has broken out and there is no vaccine virus. It is hard in this climate under the most favorable circumstances to prevent disease. It is impossible to prevent it when it is invited.

Colonel Maybury's death is directly due to the miserable transport service the government has given the troops in Cuba. Colonel Mabry came on the Michigan, the ship that brought the Second Illinois. It was unfit to carry cattle. The horses were put on the upper deck and the men slept underneath in the filth that leaked through the cracks. The Captain of the ship Savannah attempted in the papers today to justify his conduct and to show that the ship was in good condition.

Lieutenant Colonel Hotchkiss said he would answer. He said the Captain was angry because he was not allowed to sell beer to the men against the contract with the government and army regulations, and did everything to make the voyage disagreeable. Colonel Mabry and many of the men received colds, which laid the foundations of the fever. Colonel Mabry was the first victim, but there will probably be others. Several men of the First Texas took sick when the Colonel did, and are in danger.

Arnotte Hernandes, editor of El Reconcentrado, the new paper that has sprung up as the Cuban organ since evacuation, has caused uneasiness to many correspondents and expensive cable bills to several papers in Chicago and New York by a sensation. It is a story running in serial form in the paper. The story is called "He Blew Up the Maine," and as it deals with the career in Havana of one Zacharias Bresmes, formerly a prominent Spanish politician of Havana, now returned to his native land, the correspondents drew the inference Zacharias blew up the Maine.

Even with His Enemy.

Hernandes and Bresmes are enemies and the latter was no sooner out of sight of land than the entertaining serial was begun. El Reconcentrado, however, had a note over the third chapter of the story saying the correspondents who had been besieging the office begging for additional information in regard

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KAVANAGH AS A BARITONE.

Young Chicago Singer Makes His First Public Appearance in Concert at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 4.—Blatchford Kavanagh made his first public appearance on the stage as a baritone singer here tonight. At the time of his retirement eight years ago his fame as a boy singer was national, and his reappearance has been awaited with interest by those who had heard him as the boy soprano of Henry B. Roney's Grace Episcopal Church choir.

His first appearance here as a baritone revived the old interest, and the audience was large.

His voice is a high baritone of remarkably sweet and sympathetic quality, retaining the pathos and tenderness which won so many hearts, with the addition of great dramatic power and maturity of style.

His present plan is to sing in concerts for two or three years, and then go abroad to study opera.

Mr. Kavanagh's concert tour is under the direction of Mr. Roney, and with him are associated Harriet Dement Packard, dramatic soprano, and three of "Roney's boys"—Master Jamie Crippen, contralto; Arthur Goff, cornist; and Master Percy Sudborough, saxophone, clarinet, and violin soloist. The first concert in Chicago will be given some time in February.

ENGINEER FALLS AT HIS POST.

Horace Webber Stricken with Heart Disease in Cab of Lake Shore Engine.

Elkhart, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—With his train thundering along at fifty miles an hour, Horace Webber, a veteran Lake Shore engineer, slipped from his cab seat and fell insensible with an attack of heart disease.

His fireman, Al Carpenter, sprang to him and endeavored to raise him, but one foot was caught in the quadrant and Carpenter was unable to disengage it. He then turned his attention to the train, which was approaching South Bend, and made the stop.

Trainmen were summoned and Webber conveyed to a coach and brought to his home in this city, where he died shortly afterwards. Traveling Fireman Dellinger, who was aboard the train, took Webber's place at the throttle. None of the passengers except those in the car where Webber was became aware of the exciting episode that had transpired on the engine.

The train was mail train No. 14, which left Chicago at 3 p. m. Webber had been an engineer on the road for over thirty years, and was one of its trusted employés. He was 61 years old. He leaves a wife. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

TO ELECT RULER OF LIPPE.

Strong Influence Brought to Bear in Favor of Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The Bundesrath will decide definitely tomorrow the question of succession to the sovereignty of the principality of Lippe.

The National Zeitung affirms that for a month Prussia has tried to influence several of the leading States of the confederation to favor Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, brother-in-law of the Kaiser.

There are two branches of the Lippe family—the Lippe-Detmold and the Schaumburg-Lippe.

The former is now the reigning family, although a Prince Regent is in control. The Lippe-Detmolds have been at outs with the Kaiser for years, and only recently the Prince Regent made a complaint to the other States of the German confederation that the Emperor had ordered German soldiers not to salute his children, as they were not the children of the sovereign.

IRVING MAY SELL THE LYCEUM.

Sickness of the Actor Causes London to Believe He Intends to Dispose of His Playhouse.

London, Jan. 4.—The future of the foremost actor and playhouse in England is the leading subject talked about since Sir Henry Irving's illness at Glasgow cut short his tour and compelled him to take a winter's rest and to abandon his season at the Lyceum Theater.

There are rumors Irving may retire from the stage and sell the house. Irving's plans, however, are not to retire from the stage, but to abandon his career as an actor-manager. His physician has imperatively advised him to drop the cares of management.

Sir Henry is passing the winter at Bournemouth, on the south coast, and is steadily improving. He will start on his provincial tour at Easter and go to the United States in the autumn.

ARCHBISHOP DENIES STORY.

Ireland Says Tale of Pope's Refusal to Permit Him to Accept Appointment Is Absurd.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Archbishop Ireland denied today the Pope would not allow him to accept the appointment to the St. Petersburg peace conference because the Vatican was not to be represented there.

"In the first place," he said, "I have not been appointed by the President to go to St. Petersburg.

"Secondly, if I had been appointed it is absurd to suppose the holy father would say a word about it."

DUCHESS IS MADE FIREMAN.

Wife of Duke of Marlborough Opens Public Building at Woodstock and Is Given Diploma.

London, Jan. 4.—The Duchess of Marlborough opened the new Council chamber and library at Woodstock, near Blenheim, this afternoon, in the presence of a large assemblage of people.

The Duke, her husband, received the freedom of the borough, and subsequently the Mayor and Mayoress held a reception.

The Duchess was the first recipient of the newly-created ladies' order of the Royal Federation of Firemen of Belgium, which is limited to twenty-five members.

MR. DINGLEY RALLIES AGAIN.

Maine Congressman Lying Ill at Washington Late in the Day Recovers from Apparent Sinking Spell.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Representative Dingley had a bad night, and this morning seemed to be sinking, but later in the day rallied so rapidly as to give good grounds for belief he may recover. His temperature tonight is nearly at the normal, and in other respects his improved condition is apparent, his throat having perceptibly cleared.

HARPER TELLS OF GIFTS.

ANNOUNCES NEARLY $400,000 DONATED TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Statement at the Convocation at Studebaker Hall Shows Presents of Real Estate Adjoining the Campus from Martin A. Ryerson, Marshall Field, and John D. Rockefeller — Carl Schurz Delivers the Address on "American Imperialism."

At the twenty-seventh convocation of the University of Chicago, held in Studebaker Hall last night, President W. R. Harper announced to the crowded audience that during the Christmas season two gifts of real estate, amounting to nearly $400,000 in value, had been received by the university, increasing the area of its campus from twenty-four to thirty-six acres, and insuring it place for the building of additional colleges and for the maintenance of a permanent athletic field and suitable gymnasium.

The convocation orator was Carl Schurz. In an address on "American Imperialism" he took the ground that the United States would be inviting disaster and forfeiting the respect of the world should it retain possession of the islands that have come into its control as the result of the war with Spain.

The gifts announced by Dr. Harper, which he specified as the most important to the university of those received in the last three years, were both of land immediately adjoining the university campus except for the intervention of streets.

The first was of lots in Ellis avenue, with a total frontage of 268 feet, opposite the campus, and valued at $33,874. These were given by Martin A. Ryerson, President of the University Trustees.

The second was donated jointly by Marshall Field and John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Field subscribing $135,000 and Mr. Rockefeller $200,000 of the value of the tract, worth $335,000, lying across Fifty-seventh street and north from the campus. The tract is 600x800 feet, and includes the athletic ground of the University of Chicago, which has been known as Marshall Field.

President Harper announced that under the terms of the offer made by Mr. Rockefeller in 1895 to duplicate, up to the amount of $2,000,000, all gifts made by others to the university prior to Jan. 1, 1900, the gift of Mr. Ryerson would be added to former gifts which Mr. Rockefeller will be called upon to double.

Details of Dr. Harper's Report.

President Harper's quarterly statement, the twenty-seventh in the university's history, opened with a report of the attendance in the various departments, showing a total, including the divinity school, of 1,621, an increase of 450 over the corresponding period a year ago. He announced the death during the recess of a junior college student, John Manley Clendening.

Continuing, Dr. Harper reported the first quarter's work of the College for Teachers distinctly successful as to numbers, character of students, and quality of work. The membership of Rush Medical College, he said, an affiliation with the university, for the present year is 882, an increase of 244 over the enrollment of last year, though the requirements for admission this year were higher than before. While speaking of the medical college he mentioned the death of one of its department heads, Professor John B. Hamilton, the distinguished surgeon.

Then Dr. Harper commented on the completion of East Hall at the academy in Morgan Park, including a splendid dining-room and a temporary gymnasium. He also said:

"At the university Green Hall has been finished during the last quarter and is now occupied. Seventy women are today living in the building. This fact is surely an indication of the needs of the university in this particular. It is important, however, at this point to note that the interests of women at the university seem to have received greater attention at the hands of the patrons of the university than the interests of the men. The feeling is growing, and it is a correct feeling, that the time has come when better accommodations should be provided for the men. These better accommodations will include additional halls for dormitory purposes and provision for a university commons."

Divinity School Changes.

Regarding the divinity school work, he said that after a period of more than two years engaged in careful study of the theological curriculum the faculty of the divinity school had adopted certain important changes, announced to take effect July 1. Among these changes are the following:

The provision of special training in the English language.

The change of the study of Hebrew from the list of required subjects to the list of elective subjects, except in the case of those who desire to make the Old and New Testament their principal subject of study.

An arrangement by which a liberal portion of the time of each student shall be given to work in natural science, psychology, and English literature, unless in his college course he has made such progress in these subjects as would warrant his omission of them at this stage of his work.

Dr. Harper announced valuable acquisitions to the Oriental Museum from Egypt, among them an inscription comprising slabs and cornices from four different masonry tombs of the old empire about 3000 B. C. and a large number of small objects, including a bronze mirror, a magnificent alabaster jar, and especially a splendid set of mosaics, a long series of pottery from the oldest to the latest age, as well as material from the prehistoric period.

Speaks of the New Gifts.

Then President Harper, touching on the general subject of gifts, said:

"In October, 1896, Mr. Rockefeller proposed that he would duplicate any sums of money given to the university between that date and Jan. 1, 1900, up to the sum of $2,000,000. Since that date there have been received by the university the following: First, the great gift of Miss Helen Culver for the biological departments, the exact value of which has not been estimated. Second, gifts for various purposes amounting to over $300,000.

"Two important gifts have been made to the university during the Christmas season. The first is a gift of land, including 268 feet on Ellis avenue, opposite the university grounds, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. The university was already in possession of 120 feet. This gift makes it possible for the university practically to control the larger portion of the block. A suggestion has already been made that it would be to the advantage of the fraternites in the university, as well as to the advantage of the university, if this land should be leased to the fraternities for the erection of chapter houses. The value of the land is $33,874. The donor is Martin A. Ryerson, the President of the board of trustees. The amount of the gift will be duplicated by Mr. Rockefeller. The total sum involved is nearly $68,000 therefore.

"This gift of Mr. Ryerson would seem to be one of the wisest investments which could be made for the university's interests. It is indicative of the foresight of one who has given a large part of his time to the work of the university in these first years of its history and who on other occasions has also given largely of his means. It would be impossible to make any statement which would adequately express the great indebtedness of the university to Mr. Ryerson for the continued and deep interest which he has taken in the details of every department of the work.

Field-Rockefeller Gift.

"I have the privilege of announcing another gift. It consists of the two blocks of land lying north of Fifty-seventh street, between Ellis and Lexington avenues. One of these blocks, by the courtesy of Mr. Marshall Field, has been occupied as the athletic field of the university. Both blocks, including a space 600x800 feet, are now the property of the university. For this magnificent gift the university is indebted to two of its best friends, men who have from the beginning exhibited the deepest possible interest in the progress of the university. The market value of these blocks is $335,000. Of this sum Mr. Marshall Field has contributed $135,000, Mr. John D. Rockefeller $200,000. It has been a long-cherished hope on the part of the friends of the university that these two blocks of land should some time become its property. By this gift the twenty-four acres already constituting the university grounds become nearly thirty-six acres.

"By this gift there is assured to the university for all time a splendid athletic field at its very door, and such a field in the midst of a large city is something greatly to be prized. By this gift the building of a great gymnasium is made possible. By this gift the development of a medical school and the development of a technological school are made possible. But this is not all. There is a still deeper significance. In the minds of those who have made the gift, and in the minds of the trustees who have received the gift, there is evidently a keen appreciation of the future growth and demands of the university. The university can never be greater than the ideals which its friends hold before their minds. This gift furnishes evidence that the ideals cherished by those who stand in closest relationship to the university are high ideals. This, after all, is the most significant factor involved in the gift.

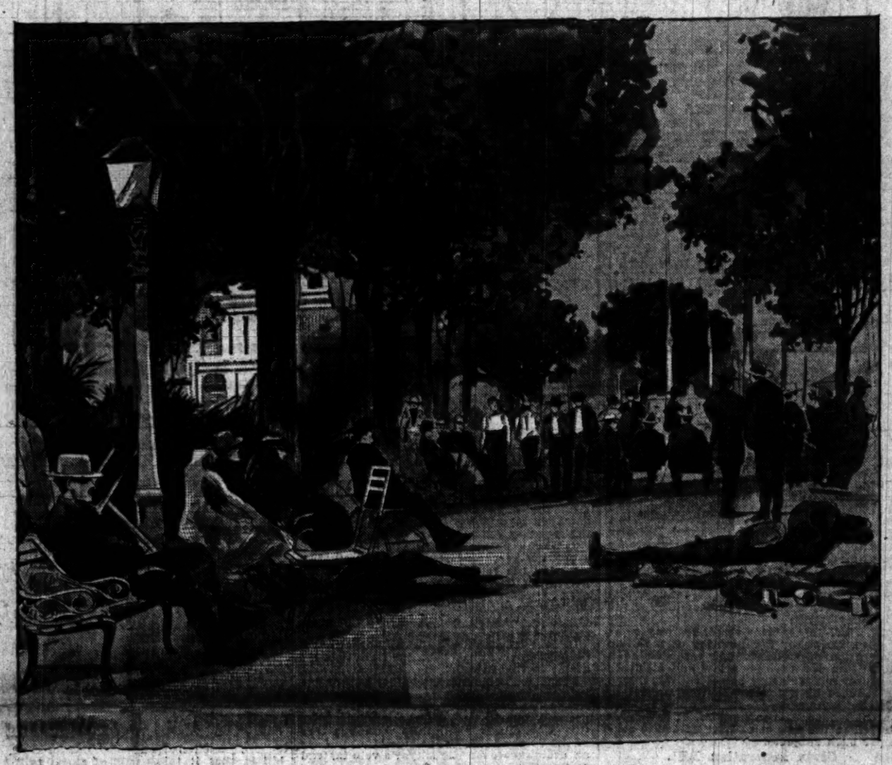
"The announcements which I have had the privilege of now presenting to you are the most important announcements, so far as the resources of the university are concerned, which have been made within three years. The question I ask myself tonight, and the question which I beg the privilege of asking you is, whether one year from tonight we shall be able to announce that the

(Continued on third page.)

SIGNS OF UNCLE SAM'S OCCUPATION OF HAVANA.

Our Soldiers in Parks.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE by its staff correspondent at Havana, Richard Henry Little.]



Headquarters of Provost Guard, Company M, Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., in Central Park, Havana.

FOR SILVER AND BRYAN.

NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE INDORSES CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Defeated Candidate for President and Altgeld at Springfield Force the Friends of Harrison to Accept a Compromise — Contest Ends in Triumph for White Metal Advocates When Resolution Is Adopted Reaffirming Principles of 1896.

Chairman Democratic State committee—Dr. Walter Watson, Mount Vernon.
Secretary Democratic State committee—Fred E. Eldred, Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.

John Peter Altgeld and William J. Bryan own the new Democratic State Central committee. They will, according to the best forecast of knowing ones, control it through the next national convention. Mayor Carter H. Harrison and his friends were forced to surrender on the terms dictated by the ex-Governor.

One of the bitterest contests ever fought by the official organization of the 16 to 1 party culminated at 10 o'clock tonight in the adoption of resolutions reaffirming every principle set forth in the Chicago platform and indorsing Colonel Bryan as the great exponent of those principles, the recognized leader of the party, and the man whom Democrats must follow in the next campaign.

So far as the election of officers cut any figure Mr. Harrison will probably claim that the victory belongs to him. Dr. Walter Watson of Mount Vernon was chosen chairman without opposition, and Fred Eldred of Cook County won the secretaryship over Arthur C. Bentley. An agreement was reached in caucus that no candidate should be nominated for the office of chairman against Dr. Watson.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Colonel Bryan arrived in Springfield, the battle raged furiously. Ex-Congressman George W. Fithian led a fight against the Cook County forces that at one time threatened to completely revolutionize the whole party in Illinois.

Mr. Fithian is an aspirant for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1900. He came here with the backing of the entire Democratic Congressional delegation and proceeded to shatter the slate that was constructed some three weeks ago, chiefly by Chicago members of the committee, at State headquarters.

He had the assistance of Congressmen-elect B. F. Caldwell, William E. Williams, Joseph B. Crowley, J. R. Williams, ex-Adjutant General Alfred Orendorff, and several other party leaders from the rural districts.

Line Up Against Watson.

They also had the coöperation of a strong delegation from Dr. Watson's home town that was loaded down with evidence to prove he would not be a success as chairman of the committee. This band of warriors began the engagement by charging that Thomas Gahan and Fred Eldred, Roger Sullivan, and other of the Cook County committeemen were gold men and not at all in sympathy with either the free silver cause or its apostle, Colonel Bryan.

They took the ground that it would be suicidal for the party outside of Chicago to in any manner give recognition to the local fight being waged there. This, however, proved to be only one ruse of the program that had been mapped out, for it soon became apparent that ex-Governor Altgeld had his hand in the row.

It is now conceded that if he defeats Mayor Harrison for election next spring his domination of the situation will be complete, and that unless the State committee reverses its action of tonight he will lead the Illinois delegation to the next national convention.

The outcome created a big sensation among Democrats who are assembled in Springfield. It puts Benjamin T. Cable and Roger C. Sullivan on record as accepting the Chicago platform and getting into Mr. Bryan's band wagon. Mr. Cable was not here, but C. K. Ladd had his proxy, and represented him, and in voting for the resolution Mr. Ladd said he was acting under instructions and was voicing Mr. Cable's sentiments.

The silver men applauded this announcement most vigorously. They also cheered Mr. Sullivan when he voted yea.

See Trouble Ahead.

When the clans commenced to arrive this morning everybody knew there was trouble ahead. Mr. Fithian and his crowd at first endeavored to bring out a candidate for chairman against Dr. Watson. They had difficulty, however, in finding just the right

(Continued on second page.)

YESTERDAY IN STATE LEGISLATURES.

In Minnesota the Republican caucus nominated Senator Cushman K. Davis to succeed himself.

The Legislature in Kansas passed a bill reducing telegraph tolls and putting express companies under Court of Visitation.

In Pennsylvania the anti-Quay Republicans organized and pledged themselves to keep up the fight against him until the Supreme Court has disposed of People's Bank cases.

In Michigan Albert Pack withdrew, and in caucus Burrows was nominated by acclamation.

Colorado Legislature organized, silver Republicans and silver Democrats voting jointly for officers.

Caucuses of rival candidates for Indiana Senatorship show Hanly to have best chance, with Taylor, Beveridge, Posey, and Steele almost equal in supporters.

John Lind was inaugurated Governor of Minnesota.

In California Gage was inaugurated Governor and declares himself opposed to U. S. Grant Jr. for Senator. This seems to forecast election of Burns.

In Maine Republican caucus nominated Eugene Hale by acclamation.

In Delaware fifty-four ballots for Speaker were taken without result.

CUPID STRONGER THAN MAMMON

Eugene D. Fisk Forgives His Son for Wedding Nellie Lynch and Lends Them His Yacht.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—When Mary Lynch's pretty daughter Nellie sat in the doorway of the maternal laundry and listened with blushes to the stammered compliments of Louis Agassiz Fisk, a law student of Yale, there was laid the foundation of a romance differing from the Borden story only in the more speedy subsidence of paternal wrath.

Eugene D. Fisk of Chicago was dreadfully angry, to be sure, when his son proclaimed that he was about to marry the daughter of a widow who earned her bread by taking in washing. He stormed and threatened violently enough to live up to the traditions of the "heavy father," as they designate such a part on the stage.

But Mr. Fisk's wealth had not made his heart callous to the spectacle of disinterested love, nor blinded him to the charms of a slender waist and pouting lips, even if unaccompanied by a dowry.

It was a graceful capitulation. Mr. Fisk Sr. did not do things by halves. He actually went to the wedding.

It was a quiet affair. Nellie Wrinn, who worked in the same store with Nellie Lynch, was bridemaid. Alfred B. Wood of Hartford, a classmate of young Fisk, was best man. The Rev. Father Coyle performed the ceremony.

Nor was the attendance the limit of the rich man's graciousness. He saw to it that the young couple were provided with the sinews of war for a three months' tour in the South.

"And when you come back," said the father, "you must come and stay with us for awhile before you start for Europe. The Neva will be at your disposal, my dears, for the whole summer."

The Neva is Eugene Fisk's steam yacht, and he looks upon it as the apple of his eye. There is not a finer one afloat on the sound. It is a floating palace. The Chicago man has a summer home at Leete's Island, fifteen miles east of New Haven.

[Eugene D. Fisk is a lawyer and lives at 3561 Indiana avenue.]

CIGARS TO HELP OUT POLITICS.

Senator Jones' "Ways and Means" Committee Considers a Scheme to Raise Funds.

Senator Jones' "Ways and Means" committee is said to look with favoring eyes on a unique scheme for raising funds. Not that the "Coin" Harvey project is to be abandoned, but, inasmuch as returns in that direction have not been altogether satisfactory, the committee is not averse to almost any scheme which promises to produce the sinews of war.

The new plan came up before the committee at its brief session yesterday morning, when its projector, Joseph Lechleiter of Minonk, Ill., explained it.

The members of the committee were reticent regarding the project, but it is said to involve the selling of cigars in some way—it is thought by means of a brand to be approved by the committee—a certain part of the proceeds to go to the committee treasury.

Mr. Lechleiter is a cigar maker, and it was admitted by one who is deep in the secrets of the committee that cigars were to figure prominently in the scheme.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and colder.

Sun rises at 7:29; sets at 4:43.
Moon rises at 6:36 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Maybury Dies in Cuban Camp.
Dr. Harper Announces Big Gifts.
Bryan and Altgeld Triumph.
Reform Bills Introduced.
2 Bills to Govern Street Railways.
Fourth to Call Dr. W. R. Notman.
3 French Land Grab Stopped.
Fast Mail Is Near Its Goal.
4 North Side "L" Gets More Time.
Strange Tragedy in Wells Street.
Triangular Crew Race at Madison.
Jockey Burns in Good Form.
5 General News of New York.
Roosevelt's First Message.
7 Governor Tanner's Message.
Confer on River and Harbor Bill.
10 To Sell Boston Store Property.
John P. Altgeld's Political Program
On the Trail of Jury Fixers.
12 Setback for General Electric.

Pages. Pages.
6 Editorial. 9 Short Story.
6 Literature. 10 Courts.
8 Fontenoy Letter 10 Insurance.
8 Society News.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.	
ANTWERP		Friesland	
ANTWERP		Italia	
HAMBURG		Victoria	
LIVERPOOL		Teutonic	
NEW YORK		Massilan	Paris.
NEW YORK		Alaska	Queen Elizabeth.
NEW YORK			Waterland.
NEW YORK			Britannic.
NEW YORK			Patria.
PHILADELPHIA		Ethiopian	
SOUTHAMPTON		K. Louis	

REFORM BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

First Day of Illinois Legislature Brings Three Measures for Street Railway Control.

IS DESERTED BY TANNER.

Governor Who Signed the Allen Law Now Declares It Is Inadequate to Needs.

SHERMAN CHOSEN SPEAKER.

[For the Governor's message, see page 7.]

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.

Street railway legislation took the center of the legislative stage the moment the General Assembly got itself in working order today. What is more, it promises to hold it for some time.

That the Allen law is to be repealed is a certainty. Every one seems to agree to that, and even Governor Tanner in his message speaks of that law as a failure which a year and a half ago he so eagerly signed. The question is what, if any, legislation is to be enacted to take its place?

Three separate bills purporting to be substitutes for the Allen law came rushing into the Legislature today, and how many more of them there will be is beyond knowing.

And to make the matter still stronger Governor Tanner gave up the best part of his message to street railway legislation and told what kind of a law he wanted.

One of the bills—that introduced by Senator Berry—was drawn to meet the Governor's ideas.

Governor Tanner says he does not think the excess profits of street car companies should go to benefit the taxpayer in the form of money compensation to the city. He wants them to go to the street car traveler in the shape of lower fares, and for that purpose would have his appointees on the State Railway and Warehouse commission fix the rates of fare, which in no case shall be over five cents.

Oppose Tanner's Ideas.

On the other hand the remaining two bills, those introduced by Senator Busse and the Civic federation of Chicago, look to substantial benefits to the municipality in the shape of money compensation and street cleaning, repairing, and lighting, and the Busse bill also provides for lower rates of fare.

The other parts of Governor Tanner's message did not attract much attention except that part in which he seeks to justify himself for the attitude he took during the Virden strike. He accused both sides, on the part of the operators there in first submitting to an arbitration and then refusing to abide by the award, and suggests that it be made compulsory on both parties in such troubles to obey the orders of the Board of Arbitration and more power be given that body.

He could not find too much to say in favor of the National Guard and the manner in which it conducted itself in the war with Spain and wants to pay actual expenses incurred by the seventeen provisional regiments which offered their services to the State, but could not be employed.

As regards the records made by the State institutions under his administration the Governor makes comparisons with the Altgeld administration and derives much satisfaction in consequence.

Organizing the Assembly.

The Forty-first General Assembly of Illinois effected an organization today with all possible ease. A few of the Republican Senators were opposed to Warder for President pro tem., claiming that he had agreed to vote with them in the organization.

When it came to the pinch this morning Warder landed enough votes to get through with one to spare. Payne and Milchrist, Putnam and Bogardus stood for the caucus decree and Warder was chosen.

There was no trouble in the House. Sherman got his party vote and went through on the first roll call.

The scenes incident to the opening of the House were quite in keeping with those of previous sessions. Quite a number of the members received floral tributes from admiring constituents. Olsen of Cook got a flag, and Johnson of Rock Island, Coles of Henry, and Samuelson of Mercer were remembered with baskets of flowers. Callahan of Cook found on his desk a big squarerigged three-mast ship of roses and carnations.

Over on the Democratic side, Churan of Cook carried the honors with a floral piece about five feet tall, a big star on a standard.

The proceedings of the House were good-natured and good-humored. Sherman sat in the Speaker's room until he was declared elected the presiding officer. Then he came into the House and made his speech of acceptance.

The Governor's message came rolling in. Its reading in the Senate occupied but twenty minutes or so and the House got it shortly after the Senate. The message had already been outlined in THE TRIBUNE and the legislators were acquainted with its principal provisions.

Street Railway Bills Come In.

The feature of the day was the introduction of five street railway bills, three in the Senate and two in the House. The Senate bills came from Berry, Busse, and Campbell. The House bills from Rankin and Mueller. The Campbell-Mueller bills are identical and were drafted by the Civic federation of Chicago.

The bill offered in the Senate by Mr. Busse was prepared by some prominent North Side men and John M. Harlan is said to have been one of these.

The Berry bill meets with the cordial approval of the State administration. It is in accord with Governor Tanner's ideas respecting street railway legislation. A reference to the last paragraph in his message, evidentially an addenda to the document as originally prepared, shows his determined opposition to the principle of municipal ownership.

The Civic federation bill came here this morning by special messenger, Thomas C. MacMillan. Senator Berry was well acquainted with its provisions, and took the first six or seven sections of it for his bill. Then he added the provisions for control by the Railroad and Warehouse commission just as the Governor wanted.

From advices received here, believed to be reliable and authentic, the Berry bill will not meet with the indorsement of the street road people of Chicago. In the first place, it seeks to put these companies under the control of State Railway commission so far as

their fares go, and it does not give them any extension of their franchises. They simply get one more body of men to handle.

It is true that the bill provides for a twenty-five instead of a twenty year franchise, but the roads are compelled to make a disclosure of all their business to the Street Railway commission.

Not of Yerkes' Choosing.

There is good ground for the statement that the street railway companies do not want any legislation of this character. They might be satisfied if they received an extension of franchise under the direction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, but they would get no benefit from double or treble supervision.

All of these bills were referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations when appointed.

The Democrats of the House have been ready for a long time to carry off the honors in the way of introducing bills repealing the Allen law. They were caught napping today.

Speaker Sherman is going to take his time in the formation of the committees of the House. It is believed that Allen will not only be chairman of the Committee on Judiciary but the chairman of the steering committee as well.

The Speaker is ex-officio chairman of the Committee on Rules, and this organization must report the rules to govern the House during the coming session.

The members will assume their seats tomorrow and an opportunity be given them to introduce bills, of which there are hundreds in stock.

The committee of five Republican Senators designated to prepare the standing organization of that body has mapped out a plan of procedure and expects to make a report in a couple of weeks.

SHERMAN WINS ON PARTY VOTE.

Republicans, as Decided in Caucus, Make the Allen Law Advocate Speaker.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—When the House was called to order at noon by Secretary of State Rose Chief Justice Carter administered the oath of office. Washington L. Gunn, the Republican caucus nominee for temporary Speaker, was placed in nomination by Mr. Allen of Vermilion, and Elmore W. Hurst, the Democratic caucus nominee, was nominated by Mr. Alschuler. The roll-call resulted: Gunn, 61; Hurst, 71.

The temporary officers selected were those chosen by yesterday's caucus and were subsequently made the permanent officers of the House.

For permanent Speaker Representative Lawrence Y. Sherman, the Republican caucus nominee, was nominated by Mr. Trautmann.

"The people of this State," he said, "demand a man who is broad and liberal in his views, who is kind and courteous to all, and who will serve all the people, irrespective of party. I believe that the Republican caucus has selected such a man."

John P. McGoorty, the Democratic caucus nominee, was placed in nomination by Dennis Sullivan, whose reference to "the great State of Illinois, which has given to the world a Lincoln, a Grant, a Douglas, and a Bryan," was received with cheers from the Democrats.

The nomination of Sherman was seconded by Mr. Rankin and that of McGoorty by Mr. Cleary. The ballot resulted: Sherman, 80; McGoorty, 70. Sherman and McGoorty refrained from voting, as did Regan, the Prohibitionist.

Speaker Sherman then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House: We are met pursuant to law to organize legislative functions. This body has back of it its constituents, who are the source of all the governmental power of the State of Illinois. The highest duty of a representative is to represent the men who sent him here. A large part of that duty is not specifically written out to guide your course. That part, therefore, rests in your sound discretion, to be exercised subject to your judgment and an intelligent and sufficiently expressed public opinion. The discovery of the spirit of that public opinion is an arduous and delicate undertaking.

Members of the House have sometimes been so industriously engaged in trying to hear aright the cries of the people that they have partially failed to hear the voice of the clerk on roll-call. Permit me on the threshold of this session to caution you against the repetition of this unfortunate error. The rights of person and property will concern you. Illinois possesses within her borders vast material resources, and an ever-increasing population. Some otherwise sensible persons deplore the sessions of the Legislature. Those resources, expanding with the energy born of great progress, require legislation to create, protect, and develop public and private interests. The distinguished men who framed, and the people who adopted, the present constitution thought it wise that the legislative branch of the State should be in session every two years, in accordance with that mandate we are here. We will try to keep pace with the progress of events, so do so we may possibly disturb the repose of some whose idea of progress is to remain immovable. All wisdom has not perished with the fathers, and at some some of it has descended to us and found an abiding-place in the Forty-first General Assembly.

This is a government by majorities. By the decree of the November election a majority of the legal voters of Illinois placed upon the party now in control of this House the responsibility. That party assumes that responsibility and will exercise the power which attends it whenever it becomes necessary to do so. That responsibility, further, will remind us of the public duty we owe Illinois. This is paramount to party duty. Illinois, present and past, is an inspiration to our better impulses and higher nature. The memories of her mighty sons who have appeared in the broader theater of the republic's chief events will inspire to motion and purify the motives of those now here assembled.

As presiding officer of the House it is my wish to facilitate the transaction of business. To that end give me the support necessary to do so. The Speaker is but an instrumentality in your hands. The present occupant of the chair does not expect to please all; would be disappointed if he did. His efforts will be devoted, so far as he has the ability, to the higher and greater purpose of doing, with your help, what we were sent here to do. Legislate with celerity and adjourn as promptly as we can in justice to the welfare of public and private interests.

At 2 o'clock the Governor's message was read, and then Mr. Rankin introduced a copy of the street railway bill presented in the Senate by Senator Berry. Mr. Mueller introduced Senator Campbell's street railway bill. Both were referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, when appointed.

WARDER PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

All but Two Republican Senators Who Did Not Attend Caucus Support Its Choice.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—When the Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Northcott Senator Sullivan offered a resolution, which prevailed, declaring James H. Paddock secretary and Z. A. Lander sergeant-at-arms. Chief Justice Carter administered the oath of office to the Senators.

Senator Chapman nominated Senator Warder, the caucus nominee of the majority Republicans, for President pro tem. The name of Senator Joseph P. Mahoney, the Democratic nominee, was presented by Senator McAdams. Senator McCloud, one of the minority Republicans, nominated Senator Robert Fort, who asked that his name be withdrawn.

As the rollcall progressed it became evident that the minority Republicans would not hold together. The first break came when Senator Bogardus voted for Mr. Warder. Senator Putnam did the same, and thus insured the election of the caucus nominee. Senator Fort voted for Senator Aspinwall and Senator McCloud voted for Fort. Senators Hamilton, Templeton, Dunlap, Edwards, and O'Dell declined to vote. The vote was as follows:

For Warder—Aspinwall, Baxter, Begole, Berry, Bogardus, Bollinger, Brenholt, Busse, Campbell, Case, Chapman, Evans, Gardner, Granger, Hall, Humphrey, Hunt, Joel, Mahoney, May, Milchrist, Payne, Pemberton, Putnam, Stubblefield, Sullivan, Townsend.

For Mahoney—Broderick, Curley, Davidson, Dresser, Funderburg, Galligan, Hull, Husman, Landrigan, Leeper, McGuire, McAdams, McConnell, Mounts, Joseph T. Payne, Shumway, and Warder.

For Fort—McCloud.

For Aspinwall—Fort.

The officers and appointees decided upon at the Republican caucus were presented by Senator Granger, and the list was adopted without division.

The President was authorized to appoint five floor janitors and twelve pages, and the following were appointed:

Janitors—William Green, C. C. Ingram, Edward Robinson, E. Briggs, and O. B. Matthews.

Pages—Clifford May, Carlyle Pemberton, James W. Wallace, Edgar Buckley, Benjamin Elliott, H. Taylor, Paul Bacon, Frank Joslyn, Jr., M. H. Reed, George Young, John Regan, and Daniel Curley.

OBJECT TO PRICE OF "HELLOS."

Anti-High Rate Telephone Association Formed to Secure Reduction in Cost of Service.

An anti-high rate telephone association has been formed in Chicago for the purpose of drafting and presenting to the present Legislature a bill fixing the yearly telephone rentals in Chicago. Circulars have been sent to various telephone subscribers asking for their support in the fight against the present high rates.

W. W. Watson, a real estate dealer, room 500, 100 Washington street, is secretary of the association, and the Executive committee is composed of Joel M. Longenecker, James A. Quinn, E. P. Barry, Dr. J. B. McFatrich, and James D. Morrison.

"It is the intention of the association to have the yearly rentals fixed at $75 per year," said Mr. Longenecker. "The charge now is $125, and an increase of $50 is threatened for an 'express' number. I have been notified that my telephone number will be changed to five figures unless I pay for a metallic service, which rental is fixed at $175 yearly. This will entitle me to retain my old number, but after a certain date only telephone subscribers paying for the improved service will be allowed to retain their former numbers. A business firm having an established 'phone number would be greatly handicapped by being compelled to use a five-figure number."

Secretary Watson and other members of the Executive committee say Chicago and New York are the only cities in the United States paying as much as $125 yearly, and New York subscribers have raised a fund of $50,000 to fight for reduced rental. Only $50, it is said, is paid in St. Louis. Other cities in Missouri pay in proportion to the number of 'phones in service.

Members of the Anti-High Rate association will pay $5 each toward a fund with which to defray the expenses of introducing a bill at Springfield. As soon as the names of a sufficient number are received a mass-meeting will be held and the question thoroughly discussed.

ENDS QUARREL WITH A BULLET.

Mrs. William Swinbank of Joliet Shoots Her Brother After a Domestic Row.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—At the Swinbank residence, two miles north of this city, Mrs. William Swinbank this morning deliberately shot her brother, Richard Ramsey, in the shoulder with a revolver. Ramsey was removed to Lockport, where physicians pronounced the wound not serious.

The shooting is the outcome of quarrels covering a period of seven years. Ramsey, who is 48 years old and has made his home with his sister for several years, is a hard drinker, and while intoxicated is alleged to have mistreated the woman.

Early this morning Ramsey and his sister had some words. Ramsey left the house and came to Joliet, where he indulged heavily in liquor. He returned to the Swinbank home about 8:30, and, it is alleged, threatened to kill his sister. Mrs. Swinbank secured a revolver, followed Ramsey to his room, warned him of her intention to kill him, he claims, then fired, the bullet entering the body under the arm.

Ramsey claims he was not intoxicated at the time and gives a different version of the affair. He said he was lying on his bed in his own room reading a novel when his sister, with whom he had quarreled early in the morning, entered and threatened to shoot him. He thought, he says, she was trying to scare him and paid little attention to her until she fired.

The preliminary hearing was held in Lockport late this afternoon, but friends in the meanwhile had brought about an agreement whereby the matter would be dropped.

Ramsey was fined $10 and costs for disorderly conduct, while no charges were brought against his sister.

Mrs. Swinbank is the widow of William Swinbank, who for years was a prominent and wealthy mill man here. Mr. Swinbank died about six years ago while on a trip with the Knights Templar of this city to the Pacific coast, leaving a large estate to his wife and son.

Mrs. Swinbank in less than two years caused a sensation in society circles here by marrying Charles E. Williams, a young clerk. They lived in luxury until a large part of the money was dissipated, when she secured a divorce.

Williams is now in Denver, Colo., and Mrs. Swinbank, who took the name of her former husband, lived at her country home on the Lockport road with her son, who went to New Mexico a month ago for his health.

WHITMAN SUCCEEDS HAMILTON

Belvidere Physician to Be the New Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Elgin.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—Governor Tanner has decided to appoint Dr. F. S. Whitman of Belvidere to succeed the late Dr. J. B. Hamilton as Superintendent of the Elgin Asylum for the Insane.

Belvidere, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—Dr. F. S. Whitman is one of



DR. F. S. WHITMAN OF BELVIDERE.
[Appointed to succeed Dr. Hamilton as Superintendent of Northern Illinois Insane Asylum at Elgin.]

the leading Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District. He is a member of the Congressional committee. In 1892 he was an alternate delegate-at-large at the national convention. Locally he has had high honors thrust upon him. He has served as Mayor for two terms, and held several minor offices. He was born in Belvidere Sept. 27, 1849.

Chicago Medical Society Meets.

The Chicago Medical society met last night in the Stewart Building, State and Washington streets. A paper was read by Dr. Fenton B. Turk on "Motor Insufficiency of the Stomach." Dr. W. A. Evans spoke on the pathology of the stomach, Dr. A. Gehrmann on the bacteriology of the stomach, and Dr. J. A. Wesener on the chemical aspects of the subject. Dr. H. M. Thomas read a paper on "Nebulization."

Was Frank Stenpowski in Life.

The body of the man found lying by the Chicago and Northwestern tracks at Fifteenth and Lincoln streets was identified yesterday as that of Frank Stenpowski, 806 West Seventeenth street. The identification was made by Stenpowski's son, who said his father was 50 years old. It is supposed he was struck by an incoming passenger train.

A telegram from New York, dated Jan. 4, says: The Chicago Great Western railway's Finance committee in London, of which William Lidderdale, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, is chairman, states that its preferred A stock will pay 4 per cent this year, and 5 per cent annually hereafter, also that a dividend will be declared on the preferred B stock this year. This is one of the most promising of the granger roads, and its stock is largely held in Europe.

Strong interests are large buyers of the common stock, and are confident that with the wonderful business outlook it will soon sell very much higher.

BILLS TO GOVERN THE CAR LINES.

Three Measures Already Introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

AT VARIANCE IN PURPOSE

Digest of Reform Bill Advocated by the Chicago Civic Federation.

BERRY FOR STATE CONTROL.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.

Three street car bills were introduced in the Legislature today and the Allen law is already under fire.

One was that of the Civic federation, the main feature of which is it gives the local municipality control of its street car affairs through a specially created commission, franchises to be for twenty-five years.

Another, introduced by Senator Berry and inspired by Governor Tanner, follows the Civic federation bill closely at first, but differs widely in giving the State Railway and Warehouse commission the right to fix rates of fares and other important powers.

The third was put in by Senator Busse and is thought to have been drawn by John M. Harlan. It provides for a shorter term and lower fares, with more protection for the property-owners.

The bill to regulate street railway companies, drawn by a committee of the Civic federation of Chicago, and intended as a substitute for the Allen law and all other legislation regulating street railways, was introduced by Senator "Dan" Campbell in the Senate and by Representative Mueller in the House, and in both bodies it was referred to the new committee named to consider such subjects.

Civic Federation Bill.

The gist of the bill is as follows:

Its provisions apply to what are commonly known as street railways, but not to elevated roads or those operated by steam locomotives. The municipality granting the right to operate such roads may specify the motive power, which may be anything but steam locomotives. No license to operate a road shall be for longer than twenty-five years, or granted unless the owners of a majority of the property fronting on the street shall have petitioned for it.

The company seeking such license must advertise its intention in a newspaper of general circulation in the city at least twenty days before making application.

A street railway commission shall be constituted in all municipalities. In cities under 100,000 inhabitants and incorporated towns and villages it shall consist of the Mayor or President of the Board of Trustees and City or Village Clerk, and in counties of the President of the County Board and County Clerk.

In cities over 100,000 in population [Chicago] it shall consist of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and a "Street Railway Commissioner" to be elected by the people at the time Circuit Judges are elected, his term to be for six years and salary not less than $3,000 or more than $6,000 a year.

Duties of Commission.

All applications for permission to operate street railways or extend existing permissions must originate with this commission, which shall receive all applications for such permissions and then examine into the conditions of existing roads or prospects of new ones, with a view of determining what would be fair terms on which to grant such permission.

Such application, when prepared by the commission, must be confirmed by the City Council, Board of Trustees, or County board before becoming operative. The Council or other body cannot, however, amend such ordinance when presented by the commission.

No road calculated to compete with an existing line shall be licensed unless the company owning the existing line refuses to construct it or unless the people, by an affirmative vote, have decided the new line should be built.

Every ordinance licensing a street car line shall provide an option for the city to purchase at the expiration of the franchise at a fair cash value. If at the expiration of this time the city fails to purchase or the company to accept such renewal ordinance as may be passed, then the property may be sold to some other company which will accept the ordinance. Should the city elect to purchase it shall have the right to lease the road but not to operate it itself.

Uniformity of Franchises.

No ordinance for the extension of existing franchises shall be presented until within two years of the time of the expiration of the existing franchises, and when the franchise for the main line of any street-car system is extended those of all other lines on the same system shall be extended so all shall fall due on the same date.

No more than five cents shall be charged for a single fare, and after ten years the commission shall reduce the fare if it can be shown that it will not reduce the income of the road to an amount less than its earnings for the aforesaid ten years. Any dispute as to facts in this connection is to be determined by the Circuit Court.

The ordinance can provide for the paving, cleaning, and lighting of streets by the company, and where it contracts to light the streets by electricity it can also sell electricity to private consumers. Where the city decides to purchase the property at the expiration of the franchise the company, before such sale is made, can issue first mortgage bonds for twenty years and not more than 5 per cent to take up any first mortgage bonds which may then be a lien on the property.

All applications for ordinances must contain a statement of the amount of stock authorized, the amount subscribed and by whom, the names and residences of stockholders, the amount of stock paid for and by whom, the company's liabilities and assets (including funded and floating debts), the names and residences of officers, and the estimated cost of construction and equipment of the road and necessary real estate.

No road shall have power to sell bonds at a greater discount than 20 per cent, or issue stock and bonds in excess of 25 per cent more than the actual cost of construction and equipment and necessary real estate. All companies must so keep their books as to show their condition in this matter, and the books shall always be open to the commission.

All roads applying for an extension of franchises shall submit with their application a statement showing:

The amount of capital stock, and by whom held.

The amount paid in for such stock, and how it was paid.

The assets and liabilities, so as to show all tangible property.

Receipts and disbursements in detail and by items.

Manner of operation of the road, including motive power, number of passengers carried, transfers issued, number of people killed and injured, and similar details.

Failure to properly present these reports shall make the company liable to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000.

The bill repeals both the old "horse and dummy act" and the Allen law, and has an emergency clause attached to it so it could go into operation as soon as it might be passed.

PROVISIONS OF BUSSE BILL.

Measure to Regulate Street Railways Gives Broader Rights to Owners of Property.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Senator Busse's bill provides for a franchise of only twenty years and allows the city, village, or county authorities, as the case may be, to fix the motive power, the limitation being it shall not be steam locomotives. Specific provision is also made that the municipality granting the franchise is entitled to receive from the street car companies such compensation for the privileges granted as may be deemed proper.

It is provided that no ordinance shall be passed except on a petition of the owners of one-half of the property fronting on the street on which the line is to run, and all damages to property by the construction of the road must be paid by the company. But when a property-owner has once signed a petition he cannot revoke his signature.

Where the road is more than a mile in length not only must a petition of the owners of a majority of the frontage for the entire distance be secured, but also of the owners of a majority of the frontage in each separate mile.

In case a franchise is illegally passed any property-owner shall have the right to bring a suit to void it.

Franchise ordinances, whether new or extension, shall be granted by the Council, Board of Trustees, or County board as at present, but in case of those granted by City Councils it shall take three-quarters of the votes of the Aldermen elected to pass an ordinance over the Mayor's veto instead of two-thirds, as now.

No extension of existing ordinances shall be granted until within two years of the time at which the ordinance expires.

The fare for a single ride on the lines of any company shall be in no instance more than five cents, but in all cases tickets good for six rides shall be sold for 25 cents and good for twenty-five rides for $1.

Transfers shall be issued at all intercepting and connecting points of the same system, so that a continuous ride from any one point on a system to another on the same can be had for one fare.

Authority is given cities to lay street car tracks themselves and allow street car companies to operate cars over them whenever they deem it advisable and on such terms as may be agreed on, but cities are not to be allowed to operate street car lines of their own.

Cities can, after giving six months' notice and paying proper compensation, take possession of any street car tracks and property. The compensation shall be decided as in eminent domain suits, but must not exceed the cost of replacing the property anew.

After taking such possession by the city the old companies may and must continue to run cars over the tracks, but they shall, in addition to the compensation provided in their franchises, pay a further sum for the use of the tracks, to be determined from time to time by three referees appointed for the purpose.

The price fixed by these referees shall be based on a reasonable interest on the cost of the property, with a charge for ordinary wear and tear, but shall include no other charges.

All of the three foregoing bills specifically repeal the old "horse and dummy" act and its amendment, the Allen law.

PURPOSES OF THE BERRY BILL.

Carries Out Governor Tanner's Idea of Giving the State Board Important Control.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The first ten sections of Senator Berry's bill are verbatim copies of the similar sections in the Civic federation bill. They provide for the same street railway commission, consisting of Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and an elected member; for a twenty-five years' franchise, for all street car ordinances to be suggested by the commission and approved by the City Council, the latter to have no power of amendment. But after all this comes the milk in the cocoanut.

The section providing no fare shall be more than five cents and allowing the commission, on proper proof before the Circuit Court, to reduce the fares, is stricken out, and in its place the Railway and Warehouse commission of the State and appointed by the Governor is given most important powers.

It is provided that the Railway and Warehouse commission shall fix a schedule of rates of fares for all the street car lines of the State, with the provision that the maximum fare shall be five cents, and it shall not be allowed to any City Council, Board of Village Trustees, or County board by ordinance to change this schedule of fares as fixed by this commission.

The Railway and Warehouse commission is also empowered to revise these schedules of fare as often as it may seem fit, and the fact that it has fixed a rate of fare for any line or lines is to be taken in any legal proceedings as prima facie evidence that the rates of fare as fixed by it are reasonable.

Only one fare shall be charged for a continuous ride on any or all the lines of one system of road; or, in other words, transfers shall be given at all intercepting and meeting points of the various lines of the same system.

The various reports which, under the Civic federation bill, are to be made by the street car companies to the Street Railway commission are, under this bill, to be made to the Railway and Warehouse commission; and the penalty for neglecting to make them is the same.

The Railway and Warehouse commission is also empowered to make arrangements for the crossings of street and steam roads, provide safety gates, interlocking switches, and such other appliances as it may deem necessary.

Where the orders of the Railway and Warehouse commission are not obeyed by the companies it is empowered to enforce them by mandamus proceedings.

DISCUSS THE BERRY MEASURE.

Chicagoans Generally Regard the Bill with Disfavor and Suspicion—The Mayor's Opinion.

Chicagoans to whom an outline of Senator Berry's bill was read last night were outspoken in their disapproval of the measure. It was said generally that the bill was an administration document.

"I am not prepared to say that the bill was framed for the street railway people," Mayor Harrison said, "but I cannot see what good a commission of that sort would do. I cannot see how the people of Chicago, for instance, would be any better off with such a commission than they are under the present law.

"In the first place, we want to attend to the regulation of our own street railway matters and not have them regulated, even on the single question of fares, by a commission out in the State. It is useless to speculate on what attitude the commission would take toward lower fares. We don't want them to have anything to say about it. The people probably would not fare as well with the State Railroad and Warehouse commission as the street railway companies. The commission is a smaller body and would be more easily handled.

"A local commission such as the bill proposes would be useless. It is well enough as it is now. With the proper limitations as to time and compensation the City Council can grant the franchises properly. The Aldermen live in the city and know its needs better than any outside commission.

"The commission which the bill proposes to create would have but little more power than the Mayor. There would not even be the benefit that comes now from the veto power being centralized in the Mayor. I believe it is utterly useless. I cannot say what attitude I will take towards it till I know more of the details, however. I probably shall not take any attitude until all the bills are before the Legislature. I haven't even read the Civic federation bill yet."

Nathan Dislikes the Bill.

Adolph Nathan, of the committee which framed the Civic federation bill, said:

"Senator Berry's bill doesn't go far enough. The Civic federation bill was fair to both sides. It prevented overcapitalization, while being perfectly just to the corporations, while this bill, as I take it, has nothing in it to prevent that. This Berry bill is a bad bill on the face of it, and it ought to be killed. There is no protection to the city in it.

"Senator Berry is close to Governor Tanner, and I am satisfied that the Governor is anxious that a bill be passed in the interest of the street railway companies. The city will fare badly if a State commission is allowed any voice in street railway matters."

"My principal objection to Senator Berry's bill is that it takes part of street railway control away from the people of the interested locality," said Elbridge G. Keith, another member of the Civic federation committee. "The local commission is too mixed, besides. If there is to be a commission it ought to be made up of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works. But we want to govern our street railway affairs ourselves."

Lombard Opposes Measure.

President Josiah L. Lombard of the Civic federation said:

"I think the Berry bill means that the Republican party has given Chicago over to the Democrats. The party cannot bear the burden of such a bill. As an administration measure, I consider it the worst possible politics. The provision making the Railroad and Warehouse commission the arbiters of the amount of fare is against the welfare of the city."

John S. Miller said

"The commission part of the bill, in my judgment, is satisfactory, but the remainder of the measure is bad. The commission should have the right to consider fares as well as other matters relating to franchises. The question of compensation to the city cannot be decided except in connection with the amount of the fare. A local question should receive local settlement."

Paul O. Stensland said:

"I don't think well of the bill. Above all, I don't like the warehouse part, which I regard as an invasion of the right of home rule. The local commission, headed by the Mayor, should hold all the commission power there is to be. The local commission part of the bill is good, but it is a provision of the Civic federation bill."

TELEPHONE COMPANIES UNITE.

Great Deal Arranged Whereby Michigan and Cleveland Corporations Will Be Consolidated.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 4.—One of the biggest telephone deals in the history of the business is about to take place. Papers were executed today to transfer a large interest in the stock of the Michigan Telephone company and placing the management, as soon as documents are finally passed, under the control of the management of the Cleveland Telephone company.

The Michigan company operates exclusively under the American Bell Telephone company's license in Michigan, with 10,000 subscribers and 10,000 miles of long distance wire. The capital stock of the company is $2,500,000.

No material change will be made, it is said, in the Michigan management except the executive board, and the officers of the Cleveland system will be added to the Michigan Board of Managers. The executive officers to be elected will be Charles J. Glidden, President, and James P. McKinstry, Vice President.

Frederick A. Forbes of Detroit, now President and general manager, will continue as general manager, and Hugh McMillan, treasurer, as local treasurer. The directors of the Michigan company are McMillan, Forbes, and Ashley Pond of Detroit, Norman Williams of Chicago, W. A. Jackson, President of the Central Union Telephone company; Robert T. Lincoln, President of the Pullman Palace Car company; and Colonel Robert C. Clowry, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph company.

The American Bell Telephone company and the Western Union Telegraph company are large stockholders. Marshall Field of Chicago also holds a large interest.

Color of Stamps Changed.

The announcement comes from the Assistant Postmaster General at Washington that a change has been made in the color of several denominations of postage stamps. The newest ordinary 10-cent stamp is brown, the 4-cent ordinary stamp is copper red, and the 15-cent ordinary stamp is olive green.

Mayor Gets Labor Indorsement.

A delegation from the National Building Trades council called on Mayor Harrison yesterday and gave him a copy of the resolutions adopted at the Kansas City convention, indorsing his attitude on the franchise extension question.



THE THREE KINGS.

FOR SILVER AND BRYAN.

NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE INDORSES CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Defeated Candidate for President and Altgeld at Springfield Force the Friends of Harrison to Accept a Compromise — Contest Ends in Triumph for White Metal Advocates When Resolution Is Adopted Reaffirming Principles of 1896.

(Continued from first page.)

man. During the afternoon it was announced that Daniel Heenan of Streator, who is reputed to be wealthy and a great politician, would enter the race.

This announcement created a good deal of consternation in the Watson camp. It was said that sixteen members had been pledged to support Heenan, but after long consideration of the matter Mr. Heenan decided not to run.

Then the fight turned upon propositions to come out openly in a declaration pledging the committee to make Colonel Bryan its candidate for the Presidential nomination next year.

Mr. Fithian wrote the resolution and couched it in unequivocal terms. A. J. Jones of Cook had a similar, but in tone and terms much milder, resolution, which the Watson people had openly announced they would bury should it be presented.

But, as between the two, they manifested a disposition, in the event it could not be avoided, to accept the Jones resolution. It does not bind them in bonds that cannot be broken, and Mr. Bryan softened the situation a little by saying to the committee that he would not call upon it at any time to carry out the pledge.

It seems Colonel Bryan was called to Chicago yesterday by ex-Governor Altgeld for consultation. The ex-Governor advised him to come here and use his influence in organizing the committee.

Some of the Fithian crowd received telegrams early this morning saying that Colonel Bryan would leave Chicago for Springfield on the Alton train at 11:08 a. m. Notice of his coming was given in the House of Representatives. He arrived at 4 p. m. and was escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the meantime a public meeting had been arranged for him in a hall near by, and it was noised around that he would address the committee at 7:30. At that hour the committeemen and as many others as could get in the rooms assembled to hear him.

It was not convenient for him to appear just then. The terms of compromise had not been fully agreed on, so the committee adjourned for one hour, and Mr. Bryan went to attend the meeting prepared for him in Central Music Hall.

Truce Is Arranged.

In the meantime the committee held a caucus and it was agreed that if the opposition would vote to elect the slate of officers already prepared there would be no fight made upon the adoption of the free silver and Byran resolution.

So when the committee assembled it proceeded to business by electing as its officers for the ensuing two years as follows:

Chairman—Dr. Walter Watson of Mount Vernon.

Vice Chairman—Thomas Gahan, Chicago.

Secretary—Fred S. Eldred, Chicago.

Treasurer—M. F. Dunlap, Jacksonville.

Mr. Jones said that in looking over the record he found it had been customary for the State committee to reaffirm the articles of party faith and offered his resolution that the committee, being in harmony with the Democratic party in Illinois, indorsed the Chicago platform, and especially that declaration which declares for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that the committee also recognizes William J. Bryan as the leading exponent of those principles.

Bryan Takes the Floor.

Mr. Bryan was called in and he made a short speech. Among other things he said that if the Democrats had indorsed Cleveland's financial policy in 1896 it would then have ceased to be a factor in the politics of this nation. He said they all had some idea of what the party would have come to from the results attained by that faction which broke away and declared in favor of the gold standard. He said the leaders of that faction worked with the Republicans.

"Some of them have gone into the Republican party. That is where they ought to be. If nothing else was accomplished, therefore, the Democrats did a good thing to get rid of them. They took millstones from their necks, but," he continued, "a great many who did not believe with us then are coming back, and we are ready to welcome them when they come on the platform and accept its doctrines as theirs. We will win every man who is a true Democrat, and we don't want any others. I am glad that the committee stands where it stood in 1896. Not for or against one sentence, but for every syllable of the platform."

Robert E. Burke took occasion to denounce the charges that had been made against Fred E. Eldred and Thomas Gahan. Joseph P. Mahoney refused to support Eldred for Secretary because, he said, Eldred was not fitted for the office, as he had no acquaintance throughout the State. Mr. Burke refuted all of this.

"I want to nail this lie," he exclaimed, "that has been in circulation all over Springfield today against Mr. Eldred, and also against Thomas Gahan. It has been charged that Mr. Eldred is a gold man. I want to say that he is just as much in favor of free silver as any member of this committee."

There is a scrimmage ahead over the appointment of an executive committee, and in this Mr. Harrison's friends expect to regain some of the ground they lost today. It will be appointed before the end of the week, and it is said that some of the men who have been picked for Chairman Watson to name are: A. J. Jones, William Loeffler, Robert E. Burke, J. W. Orr, Denis J. Hogan, Daniel Heenan, T. F. Donovan, Frank J. Quinn, and A. W. Hope. Jones, Orr, Donovan, and Hope are classed as strong Altgeld men. The committee will retain its headquarters in Chicago.

WANTS TO SUCCEED DEWEY.

Commodore Watson Applies for Command of Asiatic Station When Vacancy Occurs.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Commodore Watson, at present in command at the Mare Island navy yard, has applied for the command of the Asiatic station to succeed Admiral Dewey, when that officer shall have relinquished his command. Unless Admiral Dewey changes his mind that date will not be much before the end of the current calendar year, for he has resisted all invitations to accept relief from the onerous duties imposed upon him, believing he could best serve his country at Manila. He will retire from active service next December, providing the law is not amended in his interest.

FOSTER'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Ex-Secretary of State Has a Bad Day and It Is Feared Pneumonia Has Set In.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The illness from which ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster is suffering has taken a turn for the worse, and it is feared tonight that pneumonia has developed. Last night the patient was restless, and today he had a severe coughing spell, which considerably weakened him.

He Headed His Book.

An English vicar just sent to jail for forgery had published a book entitled, "Resist Not Evil."

FOURTH TO CALL DR. W. R. NOTMAN

Committee of the Presbyterian Church Decides on Colorado Minister.

PULPIT LONG VACANT.

Congregation to Meet to Ratify the Selection on Wednesday Evening.

T. C. HALL THE LAST PASTOR

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rush and Superior streets, will extend a call to the Rev. William R. Notman of the First Presbyterian Church, Bowider, Colo. The call is subject to ratification by the congregation at a meeting to be held next Wednesday evening and its acceptance by Dr. Notman.

This may be the termination of one of the most remarkable searches for a minister in the history of any church. The Rev. Thomas C. Hall resigned the pastorate on account of ill-health in July, 1897. A committee consisting of Cyrus H. McCormick, Arthur D. Wheeler, D. K. Jones, H. J. Willing, William Sprague, and W. S. Potwin was appointed, which at once took up the work of securing a pastor.

In March, 1898, a call was extended to the Rev. Donald Sage MacKay of the Reformed Church, New Jersey. Dr. MacKay spent several days in the city looking over the field and preached one Sunday, but, to the disappointment of the Fourth Church, decided to decline the call.

Since that time the committee has been unremitting in its efforts to secure a minister, and has listened to almost every prominent clergyman in the country.

"It has been a tedious search," said Mr. Wheeler, secretary of the committee, "but the peculiar conditions of the Fourth Church rendered it exceedingly difficult to decide on the right man for its pulpit."

Sketch of Dr. Notman.

The Rev. Dr. Notman is a graduate of the University of Edinburg. He was a classmate and is a close friend of Dr. MacKay. After graduating with high honors at the university, Dr. Notman was given the charge of a church in the Bermuda Islands. He remained in the Bermudas until five years ago, when a severe illness forced him to resign his charge and on the advice of a physician go to Colorado.

He accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Bowider, Colo., where he has since labored with such success that he is widely known throughout the State as an eloquent preacher, and a man who has been successful in building up a strong church. He has been especially successful in his work among young people.

Has Preached in Fourth Church.

In addition to his work as a pastor Dr. Notman holds a professorship in the Colorado State University and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-professors. He is 39 years of age, is married, and has two small children. Should he accept the call to the Fourth Church it is expected he will take up the work in about two months. Dr. Notman preached recently in the pulpit of the Fourth Church, and the impression he created as a minister and speaker decided the committee to extend him the call.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Notman will be called, is one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in the city. One of its first ministers was Professor Swing, and it has had many prominent men in its pulpit. Dr. Herrick Johnson of McCormick Theological Seminary was among its most noted pastors, and was succeeded by the Rev. M. Wolsey Stryker, who is now President of Hamilton College. Dr. Thomas C. Hall became its pastor some few years ago, and since his resignation Dr. C. Ray has occupied the pulpit for several months, while the Rev. Johnston Hamilton has been the supply during the last year.

TRY TO BUY WESTERN MILLS

Eastern Manufacturers Who Are Fighting Writing Paper Trust After Wisconsin Concerns.

Appleton, Wis., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Eastern paper manufacturers in the West who make fine writing paper have been approached by representatives of the Easterners who are endeavoring to form a trust to control the product.

It is expected that formal proposals will be made inside of ten days. It is reported the trust has already been formed with a capital of $40,000,000, but whether mill men do not believe it is correct as much as the negotiations for the mills in this State are still in an unsettled condition.

Five mills in the West are affected, three of the Shattuck & Babcock company at Appleton, both Kimberly & Clark properties, the Gilbert company at Menasha, the Fox River company at Appleton, and the Plover Paper company at Plover.

Mr. Shattuck stated tonight an extremely favorable proposition would have to be made to induce his company to sell to the trust.

SCHOOL PROPERTY IS EXEMPT

Supreme Court of Connecticut Decides Yale Grounds and Buildings Not Taxable.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of Connecticut today handed down its decision in the case of the city of New Haven against Yale University. The verdict is a signal victory for Yale, the decree declaring all the property claimed as taxable by the city authorities is exempt.

Robbery of Tenants Charged.

Details of an alleged scheme to rob tenants in a building at 72 Jackson boulevard were given to Justice Sabath in his court today in the case of Fred Drew against Dogherty. Drew was a watchman in the building, and, it is charged, robbed the tenants systematically, being assisted by Dogherty. The case will be heard again next Wednesday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Made from most refined grape cream of tartar.
Makes pure, delicious wholesome food.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

FRENCH LAND GRAB STOPPED.

Negotiations with the Viceroy of Nankin Abruptly Broken Off.

MAY LEAD TO TROUBLE.

France Is Determined to Have Territory and Situation Is Critical.

OTHER NEWS OF THE WORLD

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Shanghai, Jan. 4.—Negotiations between the Viceroy of Nankin and French Consul Bezaure for the cession of additional territory to the French settlement in this city have been abruptly broken off.

The Viceroy has firmly refused to grant any further concessions. This is undoubtedly due to the protest of the American and British Ministers to the Peking government against extension of the French settlement.

It is reported the French officials are contemplating hostilities. The Consul has left Nankin on board a warship. The foreign community of Shanghai expects serious trouble of some kind. The French are determined to secure additional territory.

FRENCH DENY TALES OF PLOTS.

English Assertions That Coup d'Etat Is Imminent Find Few Believers in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Jan. 4.—The assertions of English newspapers that a French coup d'état is imminent do not find many believers in Paris. The Matin asks:

"Who is to make the coup? Is it a Prince of the Bonapartists or of the Orleanists? And when is it to occur? According to London reports, France will be ruined by plots about to burst, and insurers in Lloyds are even paying premiums on revolution risks. Englishmen must be better informed of what is passing in France than the French themselves."

No serious attention seems to be given to the reports of plots to overthrow the government and substitute a monarchy. Persistent statements, however, appear almost daily in English newspapers, emanating from the supporters of the Bonapartists, Orleanists, and various malcontents.

POWERS WANT DYNAMITE GUNS.

Darling, Who Erected Battery at Sandy Hook, Called to Europe to Explain Plans to War Offices.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Jan. 4.—T. A. Darling, President of the company which erected the battery of fifteen-inch dynamite guns at Sandy Hook, reached London today in response to urgent requests of several European powers, which have been watching the tests in America with great interest.

English army officers believe the success of this gun will revolutionize modern coast defense plans. England, Norway, Russia, and Japan have separately asked Darling to visit their war offices with complete plans of the gun.

From London he goes to Christiania, Norway, where active war preparations are reported to be under way because of an expected coercive move on the part of Sweden. After visiting Russia and Japan, Mr. Darling will return to America via England.

TO ESTABLISH AN EMBASSY.

Austria to Raise Rank of Its Legation at Washington and to Ask the United States to Reciprocate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Vienna, Jan. 4.—Minister Hengelmuller returns to Washington, charged with the duty of negotiating for the raising of the Austrian Legation at the American capital to the dignity of am embassy, with the understanding that the United States promote its legation here to the rank of an embassy.

Austria is now the only one of the great powers not represented in Washington by an Ambassador.

Foreign Minister Goluchowski is about to ask the Reichsrath for a credit to defray the increased cost that an embassy will impose.

CURZONS POPULAR IN INDIA.

New Viceroy and Vicereine Express Pleasure at Reception—Assume Offices on Friday.

Calcutta, Jan. 4.—The new Viceroy of India, Baron Curzon, of Kedleston, and Lady Curzon expressed keen pleasure at the enthusiasm of the receptions they have met with at Bombay and at Calcutta.

The State dinner tonight was a formal affair, only the high officials being present.

Lady Curzon's beauty, grace, and geniality are the theme of general admiration. Her popularity is assured.

It is understood Queen Victoria gave Lady Curzon special instructions regarding the Dufferin fund and the necessity of affording female medical relief in certain sections. Lady Curzon has already expressed the intention of making the fund prosper under her guidance.

Lord and Lady Curzon are now the guests of the Earl of Elgin, the retiring Viceroy of India, and Lady Elgin.

Lord Curzon's assumption of the Viceroyalty on Friday will be surrounded by brilliant functions. He will be conducted from the throneroom to the historic council chamber and the usual guards of honor and all the civil and military authorities will attend in full dress. The number of native Princes with brilliant retinue attending the functions is quite unprecedented.

Numerous addresses of welcome will be presented next week, when Lord Curzon will also receive the ruling chiefs.

Lord Curzon's recent speeches have greatly pleased India, which is regarded as a happy augury for a successful career here.

AIME EDUARD HERVE IS DEAD.

Famous French Journalist and Member of the Academy Passes Away at Paris.

Paris, Jan. 4.—Aime Eduard Herve, editor of Soleil, died today, aged 64.

M. Herve, journalist, publicist, and member of the French Academy, was born on May 28, 1835, at St. Denis, in the Island of Reunion.

He was connected with the Revue de l'Instruction Publique and the Revue Contemporaine and was editor of the Courrier de Dimanche, of the Temps, and of the Epoque. The hostility of the government rendered it almost impossible for him to continue his connection with a French newspaper.

After the publication of the imperial letter of Jan. 19, 1867, establishing a new system for the French press, M. Herve founded, in connection with Jean J. Weiss, the Journal de Paris, which soon became noted for its persistent attacks upon the imperial régime.

In the early part of 1873 he started the Soleil, a large political newspaper. After the visit of the Comte de Paris to Frohsdorff, which preceded the attempt to reëstablish the ancient monarchy, M. Herve proclaimed loudly "the reconciliation of the house of France."

In February, 1886, he was elected a member of the French Academy. Under the title of "Une Page d'Histoire Contemporaine" he published in 1869 a series of brilliant articles on the English elections and the leading English statesmen of that day.

OLIVE FARRINGTON SAMPSON,



Daughter of Admiral Sampson. She was married in Glen Ridge, N. J., last night to Henry H. Scott of San Francisco.

NEWS NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Items of Current Interest by Wire and from the Leading European Journals.

England has a large and promising new field for trade in the Soudan.

It is reported from New Zealand that the French are actively fortifying Tahiti.

Cape Colony will not at present join the movement for imperial penny postage.

An amicable settlement of the Jameson raid is pending between the British and Transvaal governments.

Professor Stanley Kent of St. Thomas Hospital, London, has aroused interest by discovering the specific organism upon which vaccinia depends.

The inhabitants of Bemini Islands, in the Bahamas, are starving, owing to the heavy rains which have washed out the crops and deprived them of food.

Despite the Czar's proposals, Russia continues to carry out her naval program with energy. She desires to be the strongest naval power in the Asiatic seas.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has conferred upon Frederick G. Jackson, the Arctic explorer, the decoration of Knighthood of the First Class of the Royal Order of St. Olaf.

The Bank of England is prosecuting Frederick Turner Woodman, a "next-of-kin" agent, who swindles people all over the world by claiming that he can secure for them fortunes which are tied up in the Court of Chancery and elsewhere.

A movement has started for developing trade relations between the British West Indies and Canada. The proposal is to raise a fund for a West Indian trade agency in Quebec. The value of the imports into Canada last year which the West Indies could have supplied is estimated at £3,000,000. The amount of produce actually taken there was less than £250,000. It is expected that the agency will bridge the difference.

HOLDUP MEN ARE STILL BUSY.

J. W. Kelly Robbed of $160 and Probably Fatally Wounded—Several Other Victims.

Holdup men were busy yesterday and last night. Following is a list of some of their victims:

Fitzgerald, Patrick, 743 North Ashland avenue, robbed of $37 at Division and Hickory streets by James Harrigan and James Keating; robbers arrested.

Johnson, Charles, 164 Peoria street, found unconscious and bleeding from wounds in an alley near Green street and Jackson boulevard; Charles Warrick, James Corbett, and Edward O'Donnell arrested on suspicion of being his assailants.

Kelly, J. W., 336 State street, robbed of $160 and shot in the abdomen; taken to St. Luke's Hospital; may die.

O'Connor, Felix, 2007 North Marshfield avenue, robbed of watch and 10 cents; robber arrested; says his name is Joseph Watson.

Sheedy, Miss Maggie, 3523 Prairie avenue, robbed of her purse while walking in Michigan avenue by a 16-year-old boy, whom she chased until she met policemen, who arrested him; robber said his name was Park Findley, and that he lived at 2621 Princeton avenue.

Skora, A., robbed of $10 in his saloon, 310 Division street, by six men, who afterwards compelled him to give each of them a drink of whisky.

J. W. Kelly, who is an employé of the Great Northern railroad, was attacked in his home at 6 o'clock in the morning by three men who called and asked for a room. Mrs. Kelly refused to rent them a room, whereupon they raised a disturbance that awakened Kelly, who was sleeping in an adjoining room. He attempted to eject one of the robbers, who shot him. The thieves stole $160 from a bureau drawer. A man who said his name was D. R. Cooley was arrested and identified by Mrs. Kelly as one of the robbers.

Edward Kelly, Edward Wallack, and J. F. Cassabury were held by Justice Hennessy to answer the charge of robbing E. T. Clements, an Orland, Ill., milk dealer, of $80. Kelly confessed his guilt.

Phi Delta Phi Dinner.

Fifteen alumni of the Lake Forest University Law School and members of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity held their regular monthly dinner at the Victoria Hotel last night. George G. Peironett of the Fuller Chapter, Chicago, and Charles P. Davis, Kent Chapter, Ann Arbor, were the guests of the evening. Both were delegates to the national convention of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity held at Washington, D. C., last week and gave a report of the convention.

Healthful Food.

It is a safe practice to select a brand of baking powder of well-established reputation and then make sure that it exclusively is used in the kitchen. The economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by the government report, is worthy of consideration, but this is of minor importance compared with the greater purity and wholesomeness of the food when the Royal is employed. Health officers and physicians who have used it in their families for a quarter of a century are its most enthusiastic advocates and recommend it as a safeguard against the alum danger.

PLAN TO KEEP DR. HILLIS.

Central Church Trustees Discuss Broadening His Field of Work According to His Wishes.

The trustees of Central Church are making every effort to retain Dr. N. D. Hillis as pastor. He will go to Brooklyn next Wednesday to look over the field and preach to the congregation of Plymouth Church, which has called him to its pulpit. He will remain until the following Tuesday, when he will return to Chicago and announce his decision to the people of Central Church.

It is believed the sole motive which actuates Dr. Hillis in considering a change is his desire to labor where he can do the most good to the people. Realizing this, the trustees are now considering enlarging his field of missionary work and also the establishment of a Sunday school if he will remain here.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Hillis conferred with the Board of Trustees of the church at the Union League club. All the thirteen members of the board, with the exception of Lyman J. Gage, were present, and the subject was discussed thoroughly. H. G. Selfridge, Frank O. Lowden, Judge Eugene Cary, G. P. Dodge, General Charles Fitz-Simons, and C. F. Raynor expressed themselves as most willing to aid the mission work and Sunday schools and to comply with the wishes of the pastor to broaden out the work of Central Church.

"The question of a larger salary was not discussed at all," said Erskine M. Phelps afterwards, "for that is not Dr. Hillis' motive in contemplating a change. He can have as large a salary here as at Plymouth Church, for that matter, but his aim is to go where he can do the most good. No decision has been reached, and nothing will be done until Dr. Hillis comes back from Brooklyn.

"The question of any successor has not been taken up, for the reason that we are trying to convince Dr. Hillis his best field lies where he now is. We represented to him today that his influence through his mission work and his sermons, aided by the press, was greater in growing Chicago than in the Brooklyn church, which is in decadence. Here his work is developing, and there he would have to build up the old church.

"Professor Swing, in one of his last sermons, expressed the hope that some one would complete the temple for which he had laid the corner stone, and Dr. Hillis has completed the greatest monument possible to Professor Swing."

OBITUARY.

HAMILTON S. WICKS, Brooklyn, died on Jan. 4 of pneumonia, aged 51. He was the organizer of the Denver and the Kansas City expositions a number of years ago, and one of the founders of the Chicago Herald. He was taken ill two weeks ago with the grip, and this developed into pneumonia. Mr. Wicks was born in Milwaukee in 1848, and lived there thirty years. He was graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and was soon afterward admitted to the bar in Milwaukee. He practiced in the latter city a few years, and then engaged in newspaper work in Chicago. With others he established the Chicago Herald, but soon relinquished his interest in it, to go to Australia. Returning to the United States, he went to Denver, and organized an exposition. From Colorado he went to Kansas City, and with others organized the exposition in that city. He also started the Kansas City Commercial, but soon sold out his interest. From Kansas City he went to Oklahoma, and from there to New York two years ago.

HAINO ISERMANN, Chicago, died on Jan. 4 of heart disease, aged 70 years. He was stricken suddenly while at the dinner table and expired in a few minutes. Mr. Isermann was a stone carver and lived at 617 North Park avenue. The stone carving on the City Hall, Central Music Hall, Lakota Hotel, and many other big buildings was his work. He was born in Germany in 1828 and moved to Baltimore when 25 years old. He came to Chicago several years later. A widow and three daughters survive him.

JACOB J. STARIN, Whitewater, Wis., died on Jan. 4, aged 74. He was one of the oldest residents of Whitewater, having lived there since 1840. For many years he was engaged in the general mercantile business, but retired soon after the civil war. He served many years in various public offices. In 1853 he married Frances E. Hamilton, who, with two sons, Philander P. and William A. Starin, survives him.

MRS. KATE DUFFY, Chicago, died Jan. 4 of apoplexy at her residence, 956 West Taylor street, aged 56. She was the wife of William H. Duffy, former superintendent of the Sewer department. The funeral will take place at 9 a. m. today from the family residence, the services being in St. Charles' Church and the interment in Calvary.

MISS FLORENCE THOMAS, who died on New Year's day at the residence of her uncle, J. B. Redfield, 621 Washington boulevard, was buried yesterday at Ripon, Wis.

Postmaster's Request Turned Down.

Clerks in the mailing and city divisions of the Postoffice decided last night they would not select any one to pick out uniforms for them, as Postmaster Gordon requested.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. Genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

MAYBRY DIES IN CUBAN CAMP.

(Continued from first page.)

to the thrilling story must wait, as the readers in the United States who believe the story must wait until the last chapter.

So "He Blew Up the Maine" turns out to be a "mystery story" published in papers that deal in that sort of literature, and the awful dénouement of the story is still as much of a mystery as "Blood on the Kitchen Stairs; or, Who Killed the Cook?" It is common any how in Havana to say of any one not liked, "He Blew Up the Maine." That is the Cuban rendition of an old song in the United States, "He's the Man That Wrote Ta-ra-ra Boom de Ayé."

The palace of the Captain General, where Spain's Governors of Cuba resided, is turning out to be a chamber of horrors.

The Second Engineers in cleaning the place found a room in the second story with stone walls, barred windows, and iron doors, with a hangman's rope swaying to the ceiling, blood on the walls, bloody finger prints on the floor, and almost devoid of light and air.

The Cubans hate Cabanas, the prison fortress, with such hatred that they are working to have the authorities tear the castle down. If not they threaten to blow it up.

Cubans to Rejoin Gomez.

Maximo Gomez is today the most talked about man in Havana. Many insurgent soldiers abruptly left Havana today in obedience to his proclamation ordering former soldiers of the insurgent armies to Puerto Principe and Santa Clara to rejoin their commands at once. The order has caused excitement in Havana.

Puzzled Over Gomez's Address.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, Jan. 4.—General Brooke called on the Evacuation commission yesterday and consulted with the members regarding the matters which will be turned over to him. These relate to military convicts, sick Spanish soldiers, and miscellaneous subjects.

The documents will be left with General Brooke, and the commission will hold a final session to close up affairs on Friday. General Butler will start for Washington on Sunday. General Ludlow is proceeding continuously in the reorganization of the civil administration.

Yesterday morning the Alcalde and the Aldermen called in a body and presented their resignations. They were told to remain for the present, but this does not mean their permanent retention. Spanish officeholders and Cuban autonomists are all willing to retain office.

Interpreting Gomez's Address.

The address of Gomez, published today, receives various comments. Gomez was known to oppose the Cuban celebration, and now his characterization of the island as neither free nor independent is interpreted to mean that he wants to emphasize the temporary nature of American control. American military commanders themselves have impressed this on the Cuban leaders, so no controversy can arise at this stage. Gomez's declaration that the duty is to provide for payment for insurgent soldiers has been anticipated by news from Washington, and his statement that it is necessary for the Cuban people to terminate the intervention in the shortest time possible is accepted as a challenge for Cubans who favor asking to declare themselves.

The remaining Spanish troops will be embarked from Matanzas and Cienfuegos within a fortnight, and then Gomez will come to Havana. Reports received from the interior of the island indicate the willingness of the insurgents to disarm if left to themselves.

Attitude of Spanish Residents.

The attitude of the Spanish classes at this transition period will be carefully watched. They are divided among themselves and sentiment shifts. The radical element is forming into an organization known as the Spanish colony. Its members propose to remain Spanish subjects. They counsel acquiescence in American control to the extent of avoiding conflict and disorder, but their actions are sullen.

The Bishop of Havana is President of the Spanish colony in Havana. Conservative Spaniards say he was misled into accepting the place and that he will not handicap American rule. He issued a pastoral letter two months ago counseling acquiescence in the change of sovereignty. His opponents say he is encouraging Spanish resentment and is seeking to embarrass Archbishop Chappelle.

Navy officers here say little regarding the Washington report that the navy resents the failure of the army commanders to invite the naval commanders to participate in the ceremony at the palace on Sunday. General Butler favored inviting Commander Cromwell and other officers. General Wade, President of the commission, said today it did not matter if naval officers did make a fuss.

The newspaper called El Reconcentrado is publishing articles alleging that a Spanish journalist named Zacarias Bresmes was one of the persons who blew up the Maine. Bresmes left Havana after the blockade was raised.

Senator Daniel's Impressions.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, Jan. 4.—Senator J. W. Daniel was present at the evacuation ceremonies at the palace last Sunday, and returned today from a two days' visit to Matanzas. He is studying the "Cuban question" at the Hotel Inglaterra tonight. He dictated to me the following interview on his impressions:

"There were some 15,000 troops at Matanzas when I reached there a few days ago. I have seen thousands of them, and men and officers alike have deported themselves admirably, with courtesy, dignity, and propriety.

"I have met and mingled with Cubans of all classes. I have been in homes of elegance, refinement, and taste unsurpassed in these elements by any in any American city.

"There is no word that can adequately portray the utter desolation of the poor, the faces of hundreds of women and children that haunt me. I have never before seen the like and hope I will never see the like again.

Ludlow Talks of Havana.

General William Ludlow, talking of his plans for Havana Province, of which he is military Governor, says:

"You see, the reason why we have to go slow is because before I can formulate anything definitely I must first get some idea of what it is going to cost. There will be no carte blanche administration of affairs in the government of the island.

"The United States government expects Cuba to be self-supporting and is acting on that basis. I fail to see why we can't get enough out of Cuban revenues to enable us to run the government. During the last hundred years Spain has managed to gather $1,200,000,000 out of the islands. We cannot equal that record, but I believe we can get enough to make the island at least a healthy place to live in. It has always been accepted as a foregone conclusion that Havana must of necessity be an unhealthy place. It was one of the evils of living here that a man had to take into consideration before moving to this city.

"The death rate has always been high—frequently 30 to 50 per 1,000. The Spaniards simply accepted these conditions as they found them, and never made any attempt to improve them. The Spaniards used to go through a regular course of training to become acclimated, but it never seemed to occur to them that it was possible to have Havana in such a healthy condition that a special method of living would not be necessary in order to prevent disease. Now I hold that a great deal of this talk about the natural unhealthiness of Havana is all nonsense.

City Can Be Made Healthful.

"With proper sanitary arrangements Havana can be made just as healthy as many cities in the United States. People have strange ideas about what is necessary to be done in order to bring about this result. We hear a great deal in the United States about remodeling the sewerage system of Havana.

"Such a thing as a sewerage system does not exist, and has never existed. There can be no remodeling of any system. A new system will have to be planned and built, just as it would in some newly laid out Western town. To do this will take time. The streets will have to be torn up, pipes laid in the best methods known to modern construction, and then the houses connected with the sewer mains.

"The water works system is good, but I understand is somewhat out of repair. I have made diligent search for some Spanish plan of the sewers of Havana, but have been unable to find any working drawing that is of the slightest value. Colonel Waring's report and drawings are now in Washington. I have sent for them, and expect they will be of great value to me.

"I do not know anything about the Dady contract. Mr. Dady has never produced the contract which I am told he had with the Spanish authorities. For the present I am going ahead as if it did not exist. I am not in a position yet to tell what my plans for sewer building in Havana are, but as a general principle I believe all the sewers ought to run into the sea. That is the simplest and most natural system of arranging them.

"I have not studied the proposal for a canal from the harbor carefully, but thus far I have been unable to see that it possesses any advantage."

Government Controls Telegraph.

Colonel Dunwoody of the signal service has taken charge of the land telegraph wires of the Island of Cuba. By doing so he has made a disposition of the telegraph service that a good many United States citizens think ought to be put in practice every day.

It is the first time in history that the government has assumed control of the telegraph lines in any part of its dominions.

"All of the telegraph operators throughout the islands," said Colonel Dunwoody, "will be members of the signal corps of the United States army. We have established a uniform rate of 20 cents for ten words between any two points in Cuba. We have made arrangements with the railroad companies to give us all the office room we want in their stations and transport our men and material without charge in return for our transmission free of their railroad business.

"We are completing today a line of sixty miles in Puerto Principe that will enable General Carpenter, who is garrisoned there, to communicate with Havana, something he has been unable to do since his arrival. The land line to Santiago is sadly demoralized and has not been in operation for a long time. We hope to have it in working order in a few weeks."

Plot Details Not Forthcoming.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY SYLVESTER SCOVEL TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 4.—The newspaper Reconcentrado fails to give tonight the details it promised of a plot to blow up the Maine, in which Judge Bresmes was alleged to be the chief conspirator. The story is looked upon here with suspicion.

Although the crisis in the change of government is past, serious trouble threatens soon if the armed Cubans are not paid enough to return to agriculture.

It is estimated the army of 30,000 armed Cubans occupies almost every town of the island. Ninety per cent of these men were formerly farmers. They need at least $500 each to buy oxen, plows, other implements and food enough to last two months, until the first sweet potato crop.

Well informed Americans here think a smaller sum would be only enough to spend riotously and not enough to equip a man for farming.

Though the Cuban leaders are much concerned, the American authorities take a roseate view of the situation. They have not yet tried marching American troops thirty miles daily in Cuban rain and sun after invisible bushwhackers. They think they could clean out brigandage here as easily as they suppress the Indians, but they forget that there is no winter in Cuba—no hunger when the people are at work.

If the armed Cubans are not enabled to return to work it is likely that the others will sympathize and protect them. If they are paid all experienced men agree that the farmers themselves would destroy any outlawry.

SANTIAGO SITUATION CRITICAL.

Customs Money Order Causes an Upheaval in the City—Brooke Said to Ignore Wood.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 4.—Meetings were held at all the political clubs last night, and even the most conservative people, those favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States, were astounded at the orders from Havana for the centralization of the customs money there.

The last forty-eight hours have completely altered the situation of affairs here. The province had gradually settled down and was contented with the order of things prevailing, recognizing the benefits conferred. Now there is a complete change, and there is no exaggeration in saying the situation is critical, that a spark would set up a blaze which would plunge the province into insurrection.

It is generally admitted that if 1,000 men were suddenly discharged from the public works such action would probably cause a revolt which it would be hard to quell.

Major General John R. Brooke, the Governor General of Cuba, is apparently ignoring General Leonard Wood, in command here, and is cabling directly to his subordinates. He has ordered the acting collector of customs to bank no money, and the commanding General of the province has ordered the postoffice to close several minor offices, including Bayamo, practically shutting off the mail of the regiments there.

Dr. Castillo will accompany General Wood to Washington, representing the British interests in Santiago, to lay these matters before the President.

General Wood's work here is now more thoroughly appreciated by the Cubans.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Regarding the reports from Santiago that the whole province had been inflamed by the recent order of the War department "concentrating all customs money in Havana," thus threatening a stoppage of all public improvements and threatening to throw thousands of Cubans out of employment, it may be authoritatively stated any excitement existing in Santiago is due to a misapprehension of the War department's order.

The fact is the officers in charge of customs at the various ports of entry are merely ordered to "make weekly reports to the Collector of Customs of the island at the chief port of all transactions at the subports over which he may have jurisdiction, with copies of entries of merchandise duly certified."

It is intended to offer a chance for remunerative work to all who are able to take advantage of it, and to cut off the gratuitous distribution of rations among those natives able to work.

HARPER TELLS OF GIFTS.

ANNOUNCES NEARLY $400,000 DONATED TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Statement at the Convocation at Studebaker Hall Shows Presents of Real Estate Adjoining the Campus from Martin A. Ryerson, Marshall Field, and John D. Rockefeller — Carl Schurz Delivers the Address on "American Imperialism."

(Continued from first page.)

remaining $1,000,000 needed to secure the third million of Mr. Rockefeller's last proposition shall have been obtained. This is a question for the citizens of Chicago to answer.

"We were gratified when, just recently, the nation's President visited us and accepted from the university its highest honor. We are grateful that tonight one of the greatest of the nation's thinkers—Mr. Schurz—delivers from the platform of the university a message intended for us, to be sure, but intended also for the whole nation. The university is in a true sense serving as the prophet of democracy."

Mr. Schurz, speaking of "American Imperialism," said he could best show his appreciation of the honor of addressing the convocation by speaking frankly on the subject which, he believed, had already placed the American republic in jeopardy. This was the proposition to embark in an imperialistic policy by incorporating into the territory of the United States the islands recently acquired from Spain.

"We invited the oppressed of all nations to find shelter here, and to enjoy the blessings of free institutions," Mr. Schurz said in his introductory remarks. "They came by millions. Some were not as welcome as others, but under the assimilating force of American life in our temperate climate they became good Americans. And, so, with all the blood crossings caused by the motley immigration, we became a substantially homogeneous people—in one word, a nation.

"Peace reigned within our borders, and there was not the faintest shadow of a danger of foreign attack. Our voice, wherever we chose to speak in the councils of nations, was listened to with respect. We were considered ultimately invincible, if not invulnerable, in our continental stronghold. It was our boast, not that we possessed great and costly armies and navies, but that we did not need any.

War Inflames Appetite.

"Then came the Spanish war. A few vigorous blows laid the enemy helpless at our feet. According to the solemn proclamation of our government the war had been undertaken solely for the liberation of Cuba as a war of humanity and not of conquest. But easy victories had put conquest within our reach, and when our arms occupied foreign territory a loud demand arose that, pledge or no pledge, the conquests should be kept, even the Philippines on the other side of the globe, and that, as to Cuba herself, independence would be only a formality. 'Why not?' was the cry. 'Has not the career of the republic almost from the beginning been one of expansion? Has it not acquired Louisiana, Florida, Texas, the vast countries that came to us through the Mexican war, and Alaska? And has it not digested them well? If the republic could digest the old why not the new? What is the difference?'"

Mr. Schurz then enumerated five differences which, he said, were of decisive importance. They were, he said:

All the former acquisitions were on this continent, and, excepting Alaska, contiguous to our borders.

They were situated, not in the tropical, but in the temperate zone, where democratic institutions thrive and where our people would migrate in mass.

They were but very thinly peopled—in fact, without any population that would have been in the way of new settlements.

They could be organized as Territories in the usual manner, with the expectation that they would come presently into the union as self-governing States, with populations substantially homogeneous to our own.

They did not require a material increase of our army and navy, either for their subjection to our rule or for their defense against any probable foreign attack, provoked by their being in our possession.

Such acquisitions, the speaker declared, could be made indefinitely without in any dangerous degree imperiling our experiment of democratic institutions. The islands conquered from Spain, he declared, offered the opposite of those conditions.

"We shall be able to accomplish several salutary things in those countries," he said, "but we cannot strip the tropical climate of those qualities which have at all times kept men of the Northern races from migrating to those countries en masse. Business-men may establish mercantile agencies there, and corporations may secure franchises there, but the laboring men of the Northern races will not found permanent homes there. The scheme of Americanizing 'our new possessions,' in that sense, is, therefore, absolutely hopeless. The immutable forces of nature are against it.

"What, then, shall we do with these possessions? Shall we, according to the spirit of our constitution, organize those countries as Territories, with a view to their eventual admission as States? If they become States on an equal footing with the other States they will not only be permitted to govern themselves as to their home concerns, but they will take part in governing the whole republic, in governing us. The prospect of the consequences which would follow the admission of the Spanish creoles and the negroes of the West India Islands, and of the Malays and Tagals of the Philippines to participate in the conduct of our government is so alarming that you may well pause before taking the step.

Objects to Dependencies.

"But this may be avoided, it is said, by governing the new possessions as mere dependencies, or subject provinces. I will waive the constitutional objection and merely point out that this would be a most serious departure from the rules that governed our former acquisitions, which are so frequently pointed to as precedents. It is useless to speak of the District of Columbia and Alaska as proof that we have done such things before and can do them again. Every candid mind will admit the vast difference between those cases and the permanent establishment of arbitrary government over large territories with 10,000,000 inhabitants. The question is not merely whether we can do such things, but whether we should do them."

Mr. Schurz then sought to show how the greed for territory had already begun to grow in the minds of Americans. They were already reaching out for San Domingo and Hayti, he said. "If we build the Nicaragua Canal we will want to own all the country down to it," he added.

"Spain never has been in full control of the islands," the speaker continued. "If their people do not peaceably submit to our rule we shall have to conquer them by force." As for the increase in the regular army, Mr. Schurz thought a force of 20,000 or 30,000 would be enough. Of these 15,000 ought to be Americans. The remainder might be recruited from the Spaniards and Filipinos.

Mr. Schurz in conclusion declared that should the suggestion of General Merritt be carried out and the Filipinos eventually be compelled, in their struggle for independence, to fight against Spanish soldiers enlisted in the army of the United States "the Hessian mercenaries hired by the British to fight against the American colonies would grin in their graves."

Conferring of Degrees.

Twenty-nine students received junior college certificates, and degrees were conferred as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Helen K. Darrow.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Jacob G. Hamaker. Rufus M. Reed.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Ward A. Cutler, Carleton E. Douglass, Josephine F. Hazelton, David G. Hurlburt, Paul Mandeville, Marilla Z. Parker, George H. Sawyer, Charlotte R. Teller, Elizabeth M. Strauchon.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

John G. Briggs Jr., Perry S. Calvin, Henry W. Hoover, John F. Hunter, William R. Schoemaker.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Warren P. Behan, William N. Mebane, Daniel P. MacMillan, William Rullkoetter.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Frank W. Pickel.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY.

Lucia H. Ray.

A feature of the convocation was the music furnished by the Germania Männerchor.

FAST MAIL IS NEAR ITS GOAL.

Fighting Head Winds and Snow It Reaches Ogden Ten Minutes Late.

SOME FAST TIME MADE.

Third Day Out Proves to Be the Most Difficult of the Entire Trip.

HOLDS CLOSE TO SCHEDULE.

OCEAN TO OCEAN.

	Hour.	Miles.
(NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.)		
Left New York	9:15 p. m.	....
Left Buffalo	8:24 a. m.	416
Arrived Chicago	8:28 p. m.	938
(CHICAGO TO OMAHA.)		
Left Chicago (C., B. & Q.)	9:24 p. m.	....
Arrived Omaha	7:47 a. m.	502
Left Chicago (C. & N. W.)	10:00 p. m.	....
Arrived Omaha	7:58 a. m.	492
(OMAHA TO CHEYENNE.)		
Left Omaha	8:30 a. m.	....
Arrived Cheyenne	10:53 p. m.	515
(CHEYENNE TO OGDEN.)		
Left Cheyenne	11:00 p. m.	....
Arrived Ogden	1:50 p. m.	515
Total	76:30	2,490

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Wells, Nev., on Board Transcontinental Mail, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Three days from New York bring the transcontinental mail within 614 miles of its goal. In the three days, or seventy-five hours, the train has traveled 2,753 miles at an average of 36.7 miles per hour for the entire trip.

The third day has not been an easy one for the railroad men, who were bent on driving the train across the vast stretch of plain from Cheyenne on schedule time. A furious gale from the north and west prevailed all night. Snow drifted into the postal cars around the windows and doors. Owing to unavoidable delays the train arrived at Rawlins fifty-one minutes late. Superintendent E. C. Harris and Assistant J. W. Hay gave their personal attention to making up the lost time, although the wind continued a gale of great fury.

Some big spurts of speed were made. The run of 61 miles from Rawlins to Tipton was made in fifty-six minutes. The speed record for this division is eighty-four miles an hour for fourteen miles, and while the train did not break the record it closely approached it.

By the time Green River was reached this morning the lost time was cut down to twenty minutes. At that point the mail cars for Portland and the Pacific Northwest were cut off to run over the Oregon Short line. Then for the first time since leaving New York the mail cars were consolidated with passenger cars into a single train for the final run over the Union Pacific of 186 miles to Ogden.

Three Engines Needed.

Three of the largest locomotives of the road were put on ahead. They drove their way up the hill west of Green River in the teeth of the storm, and slowly made up some of the lost time. Still, it was against them, and when the long slide down-hill of seventy miles was reached Conductor McIntosh received a telegraphic request from Superintendent Baird to do his utmost to reach Ogden on time. It was a case of "Slide, Kelly, slide."

The train went around the curves down Weber River Cañon like boys playing crack the whip. A speed of fifty miles an hour was maintained around the sharpest of curves, and when Ogden was ultimately reached it was only ten minutes to the bad.

Meantime that part of the transcontinental mail bound over the Oregon Short line for Portland had started on its way from Green River.

Long Postal Route.

The run to Huntington, Ore., of 962 miles is the longest railway postoffice route in America. It was in charge of C. G. Tipton, who has a halfbreed Indian for his assistant.

The crew which took the train at Omaha left at Cheyenne and a new force with R. H. Beare in charge came on board. They in turn gave way to a new crew at Ogden. This is the last change.

Back east a run of 833 miles would be thought irksome, but the train has passed into the realm of magnificent distances.

After the Utah mail had been tied out Chief Clerk Beare ran over the mail remaining in the postal cars. He estimated he had 37,500 letters, sent from New York to San Francisco, and 30,000 letters to other California points. Chicago sent 27,000 letters, and the Burlington section contributed 21,000. This, he said, was about half the usual number.

No less than 100,000 people in California will receive letters twelve hours earlier than they ever have before when this train gets in. Not less than 40,000 letters to Utah, Wyoming, and Pacific northwest points are a day ahead.

Change at Ogden.

At Ogden the transcontinental mail passed into the charge of the Southern Pacific, operating the Central Pacific. By the time the transfers had been made the train started twenty minutes late. The mail was transferred to other cars, which formed part of the "San Francisco limited."

This important point is in charge of F. E. McMillin, chief clerk of the eighth division. The start from Ogden was made at 2 o'clock, Pacific time, two hours later than Chicago. The run for the rest of the third day was an uneventful one. A hot box on the locomotive made the train fifty minutes late at Blue Creek, greatly to the annoyance of the railroad people.

Ten minutes have since been made up. An average of twenty-eight miles an hour has been maintained over this stretch.

MAY BE MURDERER MATTIAS.

Carlinville Sheriff Receives Second Inquiry for Description of Man Who Killed H. W. Wall.

Carlinville, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Sheriff Fahrenkrog has received a second request from John W. Murphy of El Dorado, Ill., today, asking for descriptions of Otto Mattias, the murderer of former Senator H. W. Wall of Staunton, and asking if he had been captured yet. Sheriff Fahrenkrog thinks the officers at El Dorado probably have Mattias, as this is the second request for descriptions, and he thinks a report has probably been started by Mattias' friends that Mattias has been captured.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Figures from Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Shows an Increased Attendance.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Following are some of the statistics from the forthcoming biennial report of J. H. Freeman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with comparative figures from the report of the State Superintendent in 1896:

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of children of school-going age	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in two years, 141,075.		
Number of pupils enrolled in public schools	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in two years, 40,544.		
Average number in attendance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in two years, 47,7[illegible].		

Our First Camp-Meeting.

The first camp-meeting in the United States was held on the banks of the Red River, Kentucky, in 1799.

NORTH SIDE "L" GIVEN MORE TIME

City Council Grants the Company Until Dec. 31, 1899, to Complete the Road.

TO EXAMINE BRIDEWELL.

Appeal to General Assembly Over Traction Compensation Is Referred.

UPHAM AND MILLER RESIGN.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL.

Granted Northwestern Elevated road until Dec. 31, 1899, in which to complete the road.

Referred a resolution asking the General Assembly, in any street car legislation it may enact, to provide for the payment of compensation directly to the city.

Authorized Bridewell committee to investigate bridewell and report any bad management it might find.

Alderman Upham of the Twenty-second Ward, recently elected to Board of Review, and Alderman Miller of the Tenth Ward, elected to Board of Assessors, resigned their seats in Council, leaving that body with sixty-six members.

Passed Alderman Maypole's order on the Track Elevation committee to prepare an ordinance for the elevation of the St. Paul tracks.

Passed Alderman Boyd's similar order for the elevation of the Grand Trunk tracks.

Referred Alderman Griffith's order on the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds to negotiate for the purchase of four small parks or playgrounds on the extreme North Side.

The City Council last evening might have done several other things, but there was no heat on in the Council Chamber, and the Aldermen were compelled by the cold to adjourn after having been in session an hour.

Alderman Maltby introduced the ordinance extending to Dec. 31, 1899, the time in which the Northwestern Elevated road must complete its structure. Alderman Kunz objected to its passage, and wanted it referred to a committee, but Alderman Maltby said that the people of the North Side were all anxious to have the road completed, that the company had secured the necessary funds to do it, provided the necessary extension of time were given, and he therefore moved to lay aside the rules for the immediate passage of the ordinance. The motion prevailed by a vote of 49 to 3, those voting in the negative being Aldermen Kunz, Griffith, and Schlake. The ordinance was then passed, 46 to 3, the negatives being the same.

Alderman Kunz tried to explain his vote, but was stopped by objections, and a voice called out:

"Didn't they see you?"

"I didn't want to see them and they didn't want to see me," retorted Kunz.

To Investigate the Bridewell.

Alderman Tuite sent in a resolution, which was passed, reciting that many charges had been made of bad management at the bridewell, and instructing the Bridewell committee of the Council to investigate that institution both as regards the treatment of the prisoners, its financial affairs, and the disposal of its manufactured products.

Alderman Cullerton sent up a long set of resolutions regarding street car franchise matters. It spoke of the recent action of the Council in burying the extension ordinances as "cowardly," the conduct of the Mayor in the chair as "bulldozing," the attitude of the press as "blatant and slanderous," and the expressed public sentiment on the subject as "false"; the Legislature was told that the Civic federation bill introduced yesterday at Springfield "purposely confuses the local control of the streets and the revenue to be exacted for their use with the question of financing the street railway companies."

Wants Cash to Go to City.

It concluded:

We respectfully memorialize the General Assembly and represent that, owing to the depleted finances of the City of Chicago, the enforced limit of bonded indebtedness, and the problematical benefits to be received from the operation of the new revenue law, it is radically and without question necessary, whatever measure the Legislature in its wisdom and best judgment may adopt, that all revenues levied against street railway companies operating in this city, whether in the form of percentages, lump sum payments, mileage or car tax, or other tax or license fee, should be paid and turned over directly to the municipality of the City of Chicago and not to the State of Illinois, nor to any board or body of control which may now exist or be devised or created. All of which is respectfully submitted to your honorable body.

Aldermen Gunther and Alling called for the Committee on City Hall, the body in which the extension ordinances were buried, but Alderman Cullerton took the stand the Council could not afford to bury a prayer that the Legislature consider the state of Chicago's revenues, and so the matter went to the Judiciary.

Cullerton Introduces a Puzzle.

Then Alderman Cullerton sent in the following, which was passed at once without objection:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police be and hereby is directed to issue a permit to the Municipal Auxiliary Gambling association to conduct business as an athletic club;

"Providing that not more than one branch shall be established in the district north of Twenty-second street, one east of Halsted street, and one south of Division street."

Then Alderman Alling asked what it all meant, and Alderman Cullerton replied, "It ought to be plain enough to any one who knows how gambling is handled in Chicago."

Alderman Alling then moved the vote by which the order was passed be reconsidered, which was done 46 to 7, and it was sent to the Committee on City Hall on call of Alderman Gunther.

Attacks the Central's Roundhouse.

Alderman Powers had passed an emergency appropriation of $800 to raise the sunken fire tug Chicago; also an order inquiring by what authority the Illinois Central road has constructed two roundhouses at the foot of Twenty-sixth street.

For the Finance committee Alderman Powers also recommended the payment of $700 to C. P. Kinnally for alleged damages to his property by the subway under the elevated tracks of the Lake Shore road at Fifty-ninth street. He said the payment had been recommended by Corporation Counsel Thornton on the ground it was cheaper than to fight the case in court, but Alderman McInerney raised the point that Mr. Thornton had all along contended that no damages could be collected in track elevation cases, and the claim was recommitted.

Alderman McInerney then put in a resolution that the Aldermen contribute their January salaries to the city with which to buy coal to heat the Council Chamber, and the Aldermen at once adjourned on account of the cold room.

There will be no special elections to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Aldermen Upham and Miller, but two Aldermen instead of one will be chosen in the Tenth and Twenty-second Wards next April.

To Elevate St. Paul Tracks.

Alderman Griffith introduced and had referred an order on the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds to negotiate for the purchase of four parks or play grounds. The locations given are: Clark street and Devon avenue, Devon and Evanston avenues, North Halsted street and Belmont avenue, and North Clark street and Fullerton avenue.

Alderman Maypole had passed an order on the Track Elevation committee to introduce an ordinance for the elevation of the St. Paul tracks from a point east of the viaduct connecting Garfield and Humboldt Parks to the tracks already elevated. Alderman Boyd had passed a similar order for the elevation of the Grand Trunk tracks.

Cook's Imperial .... Champagne .... extra dry.

SHOT BY A STRANGE MAN.

FRED SMITH WOUNDED TWICE IN FRONT OF 189 WELLS STREET.

Assassin Also Aims His Revolver at the Wife of His Victim, but Is Unable to Discharge It—As He Is About to Be Arrested He Fires Two Bullets Into His Own Right Lung—Dies at Jail Hospital, but Leaves No Clew to His Identity.

Fred Smith, 131 Erie street, a laborer, was shot twice about 7:30 o'clock last night in front of the "barrel-house" of Engelhardt & Lindt, 189 Wells street, by a man unknown to him. The would-be murderer was about to be seized by a policeman, when he fired two bullets into his own right lung, from the effects of which he died shortly before midnight.

But for the failure of the revolver to act Mrs. Smith also would have probably fallen a victim to the assassin, as prior to the shooting of her husband he turned the revolver on her. She fled screaming, and as her husband rushed out of the door of the barrel-house the stranger, without a word, turned the pistol on him and fired.

The first shot struck Smith over the left eye, glancing and taking away a small piece of the skull. He fell to the walk, and as he lay there the stranger fired again, the bullet this time entering Smith's right thigh. Neither of the wounds is considered to be especially serious.

Both Smith and his wife say the shooting was unprovoked, and the police are of the opinion the assassin was a lunatic. There was nothing about his person to reveal his identity, but his dress and general appearance showed him to come from the poorer walks of life. He was about 45 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighed 170 pounds. He had a full black beard, wore a leather coat, a black slouch hat, and shabby striped trousers. With Smith he was taken to the jail hospital.

A few minutes before his death he recovered consciousness and Dr. Brichin, who was at his bedside with a nurse, asked him his name. "The physician says he murmurdered something resembling "John Van Agel." He said he was a Belgian, but no further information could be secured.

Tries to Shoot Mrs. Smith.

Smith is about 35 years old and worked at any odd jobs that chanced to come his way. With his wife and three small children he lives in an old tumble-down frame house only a short distance from the scene of the shooting. Shortly after 7 o'clock he went with his wife to the barrel house with two jugs which he traded for a small bottle of whisky. His wife waited outside for him, and only a short time after he had gone in a roughly dressed man approached her and in a surly tone of voice asked her what she was doing there at that time of night.

"That is none of your business" replied Mrs. Smith shortly.

Without another word the man pointed a revolver at Mrs. Smith's breast and tried to discharge it, but failed. Mrs. Smith screamed, and then turning ran down the street, at the same time shouting "Police! murder!" Her husband hearing her cries hastened out, and just as he reached the walk, and before the exchange of a word with the strange man, the latter turned the revolver and shot him twice.

Policeman Charles Westfahl, who was on a passing car, jumped from it and ran toward the scene of the shooting, and just as he was about to arrest the strange man the latter quickly turned the revolver upon himself and fired two shots in rapid succession, falling in Westfahl's arms. Dennis McCarthy and John Walley, two detectives from the East Chicago Police Station, were directly across the street, but when they reached the place of the shooting the assassin was unconscious.

McCarthy Mistaken for the Assassin.

McCarthy grabbed up the revolver that lay on the walk, and, thrusting it into his pocket, ran toward the patrol box to turn in a call. The crowd, which had quickly gathered, thought he was the one who had done the shooting, and with cries of "There goes the murderer!" started in hot pursuit of him. For a moment he was in danger of violent treatment, but managed to explain who he was, and then called for the wagon.

The two wounded men were taken to the jail hospital and Mrs. Smith was taken to the Chicago Avenue Police Station, but later was taken to the jail to identify if possible the man who did the shooting. She stoutly declared she had never seen the prisoner before the shooting and that she had done nothing to provoke his attempt to kill her and her husband.

Neither the police nor those living in the vicinity of the shooting knew the prisoner. In his pockets was found a knife such as is used by roofers. He had no money and his general appearance indicates he was in extreme want.

HOWARD'S THEATER IS CLOSED.

Notice States Miss Van Tassell's Disagreement with "The Volunteer" Manager Is the Cause.

Howard's Theater in Desplaines street, near Madison, has been closed on account, it is said, of a disagreement between Cora Van Tassell, the star of "The Volunteer" company that has been playing at the theater, and her manager.

The disagreement occurred before the Monday matinée, and the crowd that had assembled for the holiday performance was given back its money, as the preformance did not take place. Since that time the theater has been dark. The following notice is posted on the doors:

Mr. Howard has decided to close Howard's Theater until further notice, because "The Volunteer" company could not give performances as advertised, owing to a misunderstanding between Miss Van Tassell and her manager.

It is said that Miss Van Tassell wished Mr. Morgan to advance her some money, which he refused to do, as he said she already had overdrawn her account; and she refused to act until the money was forthcoming.

Mr. Morgan, the manager of the company, however, states that the cause of the trouble is the illness of Miss Van Tassell.

FIVE HURT IN AN EXPLOSION.

Infernal Machine Sent by Express Bursts as Claimant Tries to Open the Box.

New Albany, Miss., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—An infernal machine exploded in the office of the Southern Express company here this morning, seriously injuring five men and perforating the roof of the building with bullets and slugs of lead.

The machine was in a box, addressed to J. E. Swain, who had called at the express office to receive it and was attempting to open it when the explosion occurred. The instrument was made from a wagon skein, the small end of which held a gun tube, on which a cap was exploded by means of a hammer and trigger attachment when the box was opened.

Swain killed a man near Holly Springs a year ago and the machine is supposed to have been sent by a friend of the man he killed.

EXPECTS GRANT TO LAKE FRONT

Commercial Association Thinks General Assembly Will Give an Exposition Site on Lake Shore.

The Commercial association expects that the present General Assembly at Springfield will grant it the right to erect a building on the lake front, east of the Illinois Central tracks. John T. Shayne, President of the association, explained that the only difficulty in the way would be the objection of one interested property-owner and he thinks this will be overcome. The building as planned will extend from Jackson boulevard to Monroe street. It will cost between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, and its dimensions are given as 1,000 by 1,300 feet.

Church Entertainment Postponed.

The entertainment arranged by the Young People's club of Unity Church for this evening has been postponed. It will be given in two weeks.

OLD WEST SIDE LANDMARK BURNED YESTERDAY



The oldest headquarters in Chicago of the Father Mathew Temperance society was burned early yesterday morning. The structure was a two-story frame building, 225 West Harrison street, and was one of the landmarks of the West Side. Recently it had served as headquarters for the Old Soldiers Anti-Tanner league, and its charred walls are still covered with signs not flattering to the Governor.

The building was one of the oldest on the West Side and one of the few that escaped the fire of 1871. It was built in 1855. Soon after it was occupied by the Father Mathew society as a headquarters and continued as such until 1872, when it was used as a church by Father Kilkenny's congregation, whose edifice was lost in the fire.

After that the building was used for many purposes, until the ground on which it stood passed into the hands of the Board of Education, the building, however, still being owned by John Keller. For several years the building had been used as a branch of the Doré School, next door, and as the headquarters of the Anti-Tanner league, which covered the old hall with many signs. Among the inscriptions were: "Van and Tanner, the Heavenly Twins," and "Old Soldiers, Come and Help Defeat Tanner."

The fire, which broke out at 1:25 a. m., was caused by the janitor upsetting a kerosene lamp in the rear of the building. He turned in the alarm, but it was impossible to save the building, and the efforts of the firemen were devote dto keeping the flames from spreading.

When the fire started it was thought there were tramps sleeping in the building, and efforts were made to rescue them. The door was broken in and the firemen saw a man standing apparently in the midst of the flames. When the fire subsided for a moment two men, placing handkerchiefs before their eyes to keep out the smoke, made a dash for the man. They reached him, and when they tried to carry him out they found that they had rescued a cigar store Indian. The loss was estimated at $1,500. There was no insurance.

SCHOOL BOARD LACKS QUORUM.

Regular Meeting Adjourns Without Action to Await Completion of Finance Committee's Report.

About a dozen members of the Board of Education, including the greater part of the Finance committee, met in caucus in President Harris' office last night over the financial situation. As the Finance committee's report was not completed, a quorum failed to respond to the rollcall at the board meeting and it was adjourned. Another caucus will be held on Monday night.

It seems to be understood the school year will not be shortened from ten to nine months and there will be no reduction of salaries. It is intimated, however, the teachers will not be allowed the natural increase of pay on account of length of service. This, it is estimated, would effect a saving of $350,000. The board will have $1,736,187 for building purposes and $5,898,158 for educational purposes, compared to $2,355,364 for building purposes and $5,885,100 for educational purposes in 1898.

Frank A. Houghton, a teacher in the Englewood High School, who has been nominated for principal of the Kershaw School on the recommendation of Superintendent Andrews, declares it is not true he is being pushed forward because of friendship for Charles S. Thornton. Dr. Andrews said the promotion was recommended for merit alone.

The committee of attorneys preparing the bill containing the reforms recommended by the Educational commission has finished its work. The committee decided to make it optional instead of obligatory for the board to establish and maintain normal schools, evening schools, and continue such special studies as kindergarten work, high school work, school for adults, sewing, and cooking. A clause was inserted making the study of civics compulsory.

The bill as prepared will be printed as a supplement to the report of the commission, which probably will be presented to the Mayor on Friday, Jan. 13, at a dinner to be given by the commission. Five thousand copies will be printed for general distribution.

MAY SUBPŒNA DR. EMIL HIRSCH

Army Inquiry Board Said to Intend to Call Him to Tell of "Embalmed" Beef.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch may be subpœnaed before the Army Inquiry commission to tell what he knows of alleged poisoning from "embalmed" beef. Such was the report which reached the city yesterday and which started, Dr. Hirsch declares, from the members of the commission getting a wrong idea of his New Year's day sermon.

Members of the commission evidently understood, he said, that he charged on his own authority that soldiers were poisoned from eating chemically prepared beef.

"I was careful to make my statements only as coming from army officials and to say I had seen them in the newspapers," Dr. Hirsch said. "I was trying to produce some indications that men are growing worse, from the newspaper reports. Afterwards I tried to show that the indications were wrong and that the world is growing better. I know nothing about the merits of the embalmed beef statements, but if I am subpœnaed I suppose I shall have to go."

BALTIMORE'S NEW BALL TEAM.

Hanlon Organizes a Nine of Young Players from the Northwestern and Pacific Coast Clubs.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Harry Von der Horst, chief owner of the Baltimore baseball club, said today so far no syndicate had offered the owners a sufficient sum to buy the franchise. He said he had almost decided to retain his interests in the club, and that John McGraw, the third baseman, would most likely be made the manager. Mr. Hanlon is organizing a new team, which will include some of the fastest young players in the Northwestern and Pacific coast teams. McGraw is assisting Hanlon in making up the team. Catcher Robinson will continue as Captain of the Baltimores. McGraw as manager will probably stop playing, except on special occasions. Von der Horst and Hanlon both say now the Baltimore team will continue in the National league. Von der Horst does not seem to take much stock in the proposed eight-club circuit. He says neither he nor Abell will consent to a reduction in the number of clubs, nor will they vote for the league to buy out two or four clubs. When asked if Brush, Hart, and Robison could not find some way of forcing the reduction scheme, Von der Horst replied there was no way possible, and that Brush had no such power over the league as had been credited to him.

WESTERN LEAGUE MEETING.

Discussion of the Circuit for 1899 Will Be Taken Up Saturday—Toronto May Be Admitted.

Western league magnates will meet at the Great Northern Hotel Saturday forenoon to make arrangements for the circuit for the coming season, it being still a matter of some discussion as to what cities will make up the league. The final details of the transfer of Buffalo from the Eastern to the Western league will be completed, and the arrangements which are to be made for Tom Loftus will be the chief topics of business. Loftus has been given permission by the league to transfer his club if he can find a city where baseball will be more of a financial success than in Columbus, and Toronto looks like the most available city. Toronto is favored by the magnates as affording a desirable pairing with Buffalo when the clubs take their Eastern trip, as Detroit, Buffalo, and Toronto will make a good circuit. However, it is not known what the final outcome will be. The death of Marcus P. Hayne of Minneapolis leaves a new position to be filled among the ranks of the Western league magnates, but President Johnson says nothing has been done so far as he knows towards naming his successor.

WALLER-MILLER RACE IS OFF.

Pacemakers Refuse to Ride and the Six-Day Champion Declines a Pursuit Contest.

New York, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Arthur Zimmerman tonight joined the insurgents when he started the races at the Boardman benefit meet at Madison Square Garden. Harry Elkes suffered defeat at the hands of Joe Downey of Boston and Harry Gibson of Cincinnati, who rode tandem against Elkes. The first heat was a half mile pursuit, won by Elkes by a yard in 1:03, the second straight sprint racing, won by the tandemites in 1:07, and the third straight sprint racing also won by the tandemites in 1:15.

The second event of particular importance was the five mile paced race between Charlie Miller and Frank Waller, first and second in the last six day race. There was a lot of rivalry in this contest. The pace would not go on without the money in sight, and Miller refused to ride a pursuit race against Waller on the request of the Dutchman. The race was called off after some warm words on both sides.

The surprise in the amateur ranks was the defeat of Kraemer, the amateur champion, by Charles Ertz in the half mile handicap, amateur, both starting from scratch. The time was 1:04 4-5. Miller rode what was styled a half mile, but which was in reality four laps, in :58 4-5. That time would have beaten the paced half mile record of :59 2-5, held by Downey, and Miller was unpaced.

CYCLE SHOW DECORATIONS.

Booths and Platforms to Be Turned Over to the Workmen Today—Exhibits to Be Placed Tomorrow.

Affairs at the Keith Building, where the cycle and automobile show will open Saturday, are rapidly shaping themselves, and indications are that the exhibition will be a representative one. All of the platforms and railings on both floors have been completed, and the booths are now ready for the decorators. It is anticipated by Manager Van Sicklen that the decorations will be largely completed tonight. The decorations, while comporting with the general idea of an economical display for the exhibiter, will be artistic. Palms and other decorative plants will be largely used throughout the building. The booths will be given over to the exhibiter Friday morning, and the installation of exhibits will be begun then, and will be entirely completed by Friday night.

Illinois Cycling Club Elections.

The regular yearly election of the Illinois Cycling club was held Tuesday night. While there were a number of contests, a harmonious and friendly spirit prevailed. The following were elected as officers:

President—Frank T. Fowler.
Vice President—R. W. Knisely.
Secretary—John Adland.
Treasurer—W. H. McLaughlin.
Directors—Henry Frantzen, W. J. Hawkins, J. C. Hendricks, C. H. Varnell, E. P. Richardson, F. L. Fry, F. E. Sparks, James Abbott.
House Committee—Joseph Hyland, M. L. Richardson, T. M. Patterson, J. N. Marsh.
Quartermaster—R. J. Penny.
Captain—A. D. Kennedy Jr.
First Lieutenant—H. L. Tubbs.
Second Lieutenant—H. C. Jensen.
Third Lieutenant—Harry Frantz.
Fourth Lieutenant—W. V. Ellery.
Librarian—A. E. O'Neil.

Louis Ullrich's Good Score.

Louis Ullrich of the Fellowship Bowling club last night advanced the record total for three games in the Chicago Bowling league to 669, giving him the fine average of 223. The Fellowships were in great form, winning three straight games from the Oaklands. In the last they rolled 972, coming within one pin of the record, held by themselves. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fellowships.	S.	Sp.	B.	T'ls.	Oaklands.	S.	Sp.	B.	T'ls.
Ullrich	6	3	0	205	Hamm	2	5	1	153
Baker	3	4	2	155	Carpenter ..	1	2	5	111
Hanna	5	3	2	165	Bender	1	5	2	148
Goodman ..	6	1	1	191	Lyon	4	5	2	170
Shepard ..	5	5	0	194	Moore	4	2	3	149
Totals...	25	16	5	910	Totals...	12	19	13	731

FRAMES.

Fellowships .	108	104	75	64	86	85	108	115	86	87
Oaklands ...	85	75	82	73	64	62	61	62	72	85

SECOND GAME.

Fellowships.	S.	Sp.	B.	T'ls.	Oaklands.	S.	Sp.	B.	T'ls.
Ullrich	8	3	0	256	Hamm	4	3	0	195
Baker	5	4	1	204	Carpenter ..	4	3	1	170
Hanna	2	5	0	158	Bender	3	5	1	177
Goodman ..	3	5	0	163	Lyon	1	7	0	164
Shepard ..	2	3	3	137	Moore	3	7	0	178
Totals ..	20	20	4	918	Totals ..	15	30	2	884

FRAMES.

Fellowships .	108	104	75	64	86	85	108	115	86	87
Oaklands ...	86	105	95	82	93	84	82	79	92	85

THIRD GAME.

Fellowships.	S.	Sp.	B.	T'ls.	Oaklands.	S.	Sp.	B.	T'ls.
Ullrich	6	5	0	208	Hamm	2	4	1	142
Baker	8	6	2	174	Carpenter ..	4	4	1	171
Hanna	4	5	0	184	Bender	1	6	1	158
Goodman ..	6	1	2	170	Lyon	2	2	0	130
Shepard ..	6	4	0	236	Moore	5	2	2	176
Totals...	26	21	4	972	Totals...	14	18	5	777

FRAMES.

Fellowships ..	94	102	104	83	89	98	106	85	95	116
Oaklands	65	95	65	96	85	61	94	85	68	63

A. A. U. and Unattached Athletes.

As reported in "The Tribune" some time ago, the Central association of the Amateur Athletic union desires to allow the competition of unattached athletes at its meets, and the members of the association have progressed so far they are thinking of disregarding the parent body if it becomes necessary. It is becoming the general belief in the Western divisions that the Eastern rulers do not know of the needs of the West, and show little desire to pay any great attention to it, and this has aroused an independent spirit among the Western members. Some radical changes may be made at the general A. A. U. meeting in New York Jan. 21. Dr. G. K. Herman and President Liginger have had several questions under advisement for some time, but have not yet made any decision as to unattached athletes. They will wait to see what the national body does before taking any independent step, although in the matter of reducing the registration fee they took matters into their own hands.

Young Mother Deserts Her Child.

After being deserted by her husband, Dennis McMahon, a driver of a United States Mail wagon, last month, Mrs. Ellen McMahon, 23 years old, deserted her 1-year-old daughter, Evelyn, on Tuesday afternoon and disappeared. A message, giving her description, was sent out to all police stations.

Columbia Post Installation.

The annual installation of the officers-elect of Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R., will take place at 8 o'clock next Tuesday evening in Memorial Hall. An entertainment will follow the ceremony.

BURNS WINS ON TAPPAN.

SELLING PLATER IN FOR $100 FIRST THROUGH CLEVER RIDING.

J. H. Smith Bids $200 and the Owner, J. B. Slack, Jumps at the Chance to Get Rid of His Horse—Schorr's Jockey Makes a Fine Finish with Handsel in the Mile Handicap—Results at the San Francisco Track—Other Racing News.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Jockey Burns was himself today, and his riding was a feature of the races at the fair grounds. His most remarkable feat was in bringing home Tappan, a $100 selling-plater, winner of the six furlongs race at the end of the card.

McAlbert, the favorite, was never a contender, and Bellall quit early. Tappan sold in for $100, and when J. H. Smith, owner of Sedan, bid $200, J. B. Slack said, "Take him," so quickly that the bidder up was almost carried off his feet. Slack had tried to sell the horse for $100 early in the day.

Burns rode Handsel for John McCafferty in the mile handicap, and landed him a handy winner at the end, after racing it out with Queen of Song, who was the contender. Dr. Vaughan made up a lot of ground, and finished third a length and a half back. Handsel was the favorite, at 6 to 5. This was the first of the $400 handicaps which marks the increase in the club's daily offering.

Cathedral should have been regarded the class of the six and a half furlongs for 3-year-olds, but Prince Harry was held in higher esteem, and Tendresse and Anitra were in receipt of a stronger play. After avoiding difficulties in the early part of the race, Burns took Cathedral to the front, passing the three-quarters, and kept him there, bringing him home an easy winner by two lengths from Sir Blaze, who fought it out for the place with Vignette.

The Crescent Jockey club has selected Henry M. Johnson and C. J. Fitzgerald as a committee to act with D. T. Murray, the local representative of the Carter Memorial association, in securing contributions to the fund for the erection of a monument over the remains of Judge Carter, who lost his life in the Baldwin Hotel fire.

Weights were announced today for the Jackson Handicap, at one and one-quarter miles, to be run Saturday. Macy is assigned top weight, 122 pounds, as against 118 on Peat, 110 on Boanerges, 115 on Simon W., 105 on Forbush, 103 on Mariti, and 96 down to 90 on the best of the 3-year-old candidates.

New Orleans Summaries Jan. 4.

Weather showery. Track heavy.
First race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
10-1 Halton, 105 [Combs]......4 5^{1} 3^{h} 1^{1} 1^{h}
25-1 Glenmoyne, 98½ [Lines]..6 1^{h} 1^{h} 3^{1} 2^{h}
6-1 L't Blossom, 94 [South'd].7 2^{h} 2^{h} 4^{1} 3^{h}
Time, 1:33¼. David, Damocles, Saratoga, W. C. T., Xalissa, and Diggs finished as named. Start good. It was a driving finish. Halton was out to the last ounce. David was gaining fast at the finish. Saratoga saved ground on the home turn. W. C. T. does not like mud. Diggs was out down. Xalissa was pulled up the last sixteenth. Damocles ran a good race.
Second race, 13-16 mile, purse $250, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
3-1 Cathedral, 101 [T.Burns]..7 6^{1} 2^{1} 1^{1} 1^{2}
15-1 Sir Blaze, 90½ [Vitatoe]..4 5^{1} 5^{1} 5^{1} 2^{h}
30-1 Vignette, 98 [Michaels]...5 4^{h} 4^{h} 4^{1} 3^{h}
Time, 1:25. Prince Harry, Tendresse, Pell Mell II., Castin, Anitra, Myosotis, Gold Mine, Old Fox, and Tophet finished as named. Mrs. Jimmie left at post. Start good. Won easily; second driving. Cathedral came away nicely the last quarter. The next two fought it out. Prince Harry quit when the finish came. Pell Mell II. off badly, closed a big gap. Sir Blaze ran an honest race.
Third race, 1⅛ miles, purse $250, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
25-1 Rockwood, 112 [Mason]...1 6^{h} 6^{1} 2^{1} 1^{1}
5-2 Mt. Wash'n, 109 [T.B'ns].2 2^{h} 3^{1} 1^{1} 2^{h}
30-1 Inflammator, 102 [Val'e].13 3^{h} 2^{h} 4^{h} 3^{h}
Time, 2:02. Harry Shannon, Gun Metal, Gar, Ripple, Lygia, Mouzeltoff, Lake View Palace, Lulu Pry, Swordsman, Cuirassier, and Logistic finished as named. Post 3 minutes. Start good. Won easily; second, third, and fourth driving. Rockwood got up in the last eighth and was going away at the finish. Mount Washington tired at the end. Harry Shannon quit in the final sixteenth. Lizzie ran well for seven furlongs.
Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400, handicap:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-5 Handsel, 108 [T.Burns]......7 1^{h} 2^{h} 1^{h} 1^{1}
4-1 Q'n of Song, 93 [Holden]...3 2^{h} 1^{h} 2^{1} 2^{1}
30-1 Dr. Vaughan, 90 [Troxler].8 7^{h} 5^{1} 3^{1} 3^{1}
Time, 1:45½. Elkin, Apple Jack, Mr. Johnson, What Next, and Basquil finished as named. Start good. Won handily; second easily. It was a two horse race. The first two fought it out all the way. Handsel lasted the longer. Queen of Song tired the last sixteenth. Dr. Vaughan ran gamely and made up much ground. The weight anchored What Next.
Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
8-1 Tappan, 98 [T.Burns].....8 6^{h} 3^{1} 1^{h} 1^{h}
7-1 Nannie Davis, 94 [Moody]..9 8^{1} 6^{h} 5^{1} 2^{1}
5-1 Ben Frost, 106 [Mason].....4 3^{1} 4^{1} 3^{1} 3^{h}
Time, 1:18¾. The Diplomat, Sedan, McAlbert, Billall, Pontet Canet, Midgien, Dr. Work, Jennie F., Bleakmore, and Bombardon finished as named. Off at the first break to a good start. Won in a drive of two. Tappan was doing his best. Nannie Davis was closing fast. The Diplomat tired in the run home. Billall quit badly the last quarter. Tappan was run up $100 over his entered price and bought by J. H. Smith for $200.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, ¾ mile—Banish, 100 pounds; Her Own, 105; Lillian Bell, 107; Belle of Memphis, 107; Wilson, 112; Mizpah, 112; David, 117.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Henrica, 94 pounds; Minnie Weldon, 94; Virgie Dixon, 94; Creedmore L., 96; Moroni, 96; Disturbance, 99; Halton, 102; Randazzo, 102; Water Crest, 102.

Third race, 1 1-5 miles, selling—Sun God, 86 pounds; Eastabrooks, 90; Possum, 101; Leaseman, 103; Royal Dance, 103; Squan, 103; Partner, 105; Lake View Palace, 106; Babe Fields, 106.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Judge Magee, 95 pounds; Elkin, 96; Mariti, 102; Clay Poynter, 104; Sailor King, 110.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—Sadie Levy, 102 pounds; School Girl, 102; Flop, 104; Topling, 104; Friar John, 107; Oxnard, 107; Harry Shannon, 109; Dalgretti, 109; Albert S., 112.

Favorites Win at Oakland.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The talent was in great form at Oakland today, picking five winners in succession. Sweet William was the only first choice beaten, and he was not as heavily backed as the winner. Summaries:

Weather clear. Track heavy.
First race, ⅝ mile, purse $350, 3-year-olds, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
3-5 Goal Runner, 109 [H.M'n].7 5^{1} 4^{1} 1^{1} 1^{h}
4-1 Campus, 112 [N.Turner]...6 3^{1} 3^{1} 2^{1} 2^{4}
15-1 Whaleback, 112 [Henn'y].5 7 7 5^{1} 3^{3}
Time, 1.04¼. Royal Fan, Wheat King, La Parasseuse, Peach Blossom, and Fortis finished as named. Winner, James Whitten's b. g., by Dundee—Our Pet. Start fair. Won driving. Goal Runner was lucky and well handled and barely lasted long enough to head out the fast gaining Campus. The latter was best and would have won in another stride or two.
Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
4-5 Greyhurst, 109 [Piggott]..2 1^{2} 1^{4} 1^{2} 1^{4}
8-1 Rose Maid, 99 [Gray].....5 4^{1} 4^{1} 2^{1} 2^{h}
13-5 L'y Britannic, 104 [J.W'ds].4 2^{1} 2^{2} 4^{10} 3^{4}
Time, 1:44¾. Durwad, Schnitz, and Reolia finished as named. Start good. Won in a gallop. Greyhurst outclassed the field in such going and always had the race at his mercy. Rose Maid likes the mud and ran a good consistent race.
Third race, ⅜ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¾ Str. Fn.
4-5 Yellow Tail, 108 [Thorpe]......1 1^{1} 1^{2} 1^{4}
4-1 Loch Katrine, 100 [W.H.M'n].4 4^{1} 4^{1} 2^{2}
4-1 Innovator, 100 [McNickle].....5 3^{1} 3^{1} 3^{1}
Time, :37½. The Buffoon, Ice Drop, Nina, Lomond, and Infinity finished as named. Winner, Burns & Waterhouse's ch. c., by Watercress—Paloma. Start fair. Won in a gallop. Yellow Tail is a promising youngster and evidently outclassed the others. Loch Katrine ran fast through the stretch and made up a lot of ground under indifferent handling.
Fourth race, ⅝ mile, purse $350, 3-year-olds, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
4-5 Genua, 107 [Piggott].....2 1^{2} 1^{4} 1^{4} 1^{4}
7-2 Banewor, 107 [Thorpe]...3 3^{h} 2^{1} 2^{1} 2^{h}
25-1 The Fretter, 112 [Freeman].5 4^{1} 3^{1} 3^{1} 3^{1}
Time, 1:03¼. Anne Page, Jennie Reid, Gilt Edge, II., and Doremus finished as named. Winner, B. Schreiber's b. f., by Balgowan—Parolee. Start fair. Won in a gallop. Genua was much the best in the going, which evidently suited her notions admirably.
Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
1-1 The Last, 106 [Powell]....3 1^{1} 1^{3} 1^{1} 1^{2}
15-1 Tony Licalzi, 113 [Flint]..2 2^{1} 2^{1} 2^{4} 2^{4}
7-1 Lomo, 109 [W.H.Martin].9 9 9 6^{1} 3^{8}
Time, 1:04½. Furia, Peixotto II., Santa Lucia, Cyaro, Zem Zem, and Eppinger finished as named. Start good. Won handily. Last was suited by the short route and the mud and had an easy time of it. Tony Licalzi runs well in soft going and will be better served by a longer route.
Sixth race, Futurity course, 170 feet short of ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
3-1 Mainstay, 110 [H.Shields].1 1^{2} 1^{4} 1^{3} 1^{3}
5-1 Fig Leaf, 103 [H.Martin]...2 2^{h} 2^{h} 4^{2} 2^{h}
2-1 Sw't William, 109 [Piggott].3 3^{1} 3^{4} 2^{1} 3^{2}
Time, 1:14. B. Schreiber, Jim Bozeman, Major Cook, Ricardo, and Manzanillo finished as named. Start bad. Won in a gallop. Mainstay beat the gate and made a runaway race of it. He was probably best anyhow.

Oakland entries:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Averine, 104 pounds; Goethe, 106; Baliverso, 106; Flambeaustte, 107; Grandezia, 107; Eventide, 107; Tobey, 109; Bobbins S., 109; Peixotto II., 109; Gratify, 109; Mischief, 109; Don Gara, 112; Billy McCloskey, 112.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Bessie Lee, 104 pounds; Scintillate, 104; The Last, 104; Syrlin, 106; Tony Licalzi, 106; Cappy, 107; Corriente, 107; Carrie U., 107; Henry C., 109; McFarlane, 109; Major S., 109; Edgemount, 109; Paul Kruger, 109; The Plunger, ch. g., by Idalium—Annie Lewis, 109; Simmons, 109; Peru II., 112; Horatio, 112.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Good Hope, 102 pounds; Maud Gragl, 102; Magdalenes, 102; Juva, 102; Nora Ives, 102; Goal Runner, 104; Malay, 104; Anchored, 107; Rey Hooker, 107.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Ulm, 104 pounds; Master Buck, 106; Crossmolina, 107; Peter Weber, 109; San Augustine, 109; Dunpraise, 112.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Stamina, 80 pounds; Colonial Dame, 90; Dr. Bernays, 92; Imperious, 92; Mamie G., 95; Myth, 97; Elidad, 99; Nonchalance, 108.

Sixth race, Futurity course, 170 feet short of ¾ mile, selling—La Maroma, 106 pounds; Formella, 103; Don Luis, 105; Byron Cross, 105; Uncle True, 105; Coda, 107; Jerilderie, 107; Ricardo, 109; Pat Murphy, 109; Jim Bozeman, 109; O'Fleta, 109; Aluminum, 105.

International College Chess Challenge.

New York, Jan. 4.—According to program, the challange to be issued on behalf of Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton Universities' chess clubs for a match to be played by cable with Oxford and Cambridge left this city by mail on the steamer Paris today. The Americans propose to play the match on six boards at the rate of twenty moves an hour.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP ENTRIES.

Great Field of Horses Named as Contestants for One of the Famous Turf Events.

New York, Jan. 4.—Following are the entries for the Brooklyn Handicap, $10,000, one mile and a quarter, announced by the Brooklyn Jockey club, the weights for which will be announced on Feb. 1: Algol, 5 years; Ahom, 3; Autumn, 3; Azucena, 4; Banastar, 4; Bangle, 4; Ben Holladay, 6; Box, 5; Briar Sweet, 4; Candle Black, 4; Charentus, 5; Diminutive, 3; Don de Oro, 5; F. F. V., 5; Filigrane, 6; Firearm, 4; George Boyd, 4; George Keene, 4; Greatland, 3; Handball, 4; Howard Mann, 6; Hungarian, 3; Imp, 5; Jeannot, 4; Jean Beraud, 3; Jefferson, 6; King Barleycorn, 3; Kingdon, 3; Knight of the Garter, 5; Lambent, 6; Lanky Bob, 4; Lieber Karl, 4; Macy, 5; Mariti, 4; Marblehead, 3; Maximo Gomez, 4; Mill Stream, 4; Miss Marian, 3; Mr. Clay, 3; Napamax, 4; Ordhung, 3; Peep o' Day, 6; Plaudit, 4; Previous, 4; St. Cloud, 5; Scottish Chieftain, 5; Senator Bland, 6; The Huguenot, 4; Thomas Cat, 5; Warrenton, 4; Whistling Con, 4; Voter, 5. The entries for the Broadway Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile and a sixteenth, are as follows:

Acushla, Ahom, Autumn, Bangor, Boney Boy, Caoutchouc, Captain Sigsbee, Claroba, Cormorant, Dr. Eichberg, Diminutive, Ethelbert, E. Come, Froshinn, Fly By Night, Filigrane, General Mart Gray, Glenhelm, Great Neck, Golden Buckle, Glengar, Greatland, Hilee, His Lordship, Hungarian, Half Time, Harmonica, Jack Point, Kingdon, Knight of Silver, Kinley Mack, King Barleycorn, Little Saint, Lady Lindsey, Manlius, Mr. Phynnizy, Miller, Matanzas, MacLeod of Dare, Marblehead, Mallakwa, Ordeal, Oliver Me, Ornamental, Owyhee, Rhinelander, Rusher, Sir Hubert, Sanford, Satin Slipper, Scannell, Toluca, Terrorist, The Rose, Ways and Means, Whiplash.

SHARKEY MAY FIGHT HERE.

Sol Van Praag Endeavoring to Match the Sailor and Maher for a Bout on March 17.

Sol Van Praag is endeavoring to follow the line of the rest of the local fight promoters, and has aspirations for a big show which he intends to bring off on the 17th of March at Tattersalls'. The last fight on that date was such a success that he has made up his mind that another will be equally as good, and to make it so he has leased the big building for that day, and will plan a card which he believes will fill the place to the rafters as the last one did. This time he proposes to get the best men in the ring business to go, and is at present figuring on bringing Sharkey and Peter Maher together for the windup of the evening. For the rest of the card he proposes to get the best of bouts from all the classes, and bring off one of the best cards ever given in Chicago.

Notes of the Boxers.

Owing to internal troubles the World of Sport yesterday suspended publication.

Sammy Harris, who is matched to meet Johnnie Connors at Springfield on Wednesday next, is suffering from the grip, and so far has been unable to train. If the Springfield boy is willing, Harry Harris will take the place of his brother.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Athletic club is after a match between Jack Root and "Tommy" Ryan, and has offered the Chicago man $300, lose or draw, and a good percentage to the winner. The weight stipulated is 158 pounds, the battle to be twenty rounds.

George Kirwan says the announcement that he would retire was an error. It arose from his declaration that he would not engage in any more six round contests in the city. He is still open for matches of longer duration, though not anxious for a meeting in the immediate future, as his left arm is not yet fully recovered.

Manager Phelon writes that he will arrive in Chicago about Jan. 14 with his string of fighters. Several of them are billed for the Tattersall show on the 21st, but after that date they will all be open for engagements. The men are: Dick Moore, 158; Andy Walsh, 145; Owen Ziegler, 140; Jack Everhart, 138; Jimmy Clare, 130; Billy Needham, 128; and Jack Farrell, 122.

George Kirwan yesterday received an offer from the Hartford Athletic club to meet Joe Gans in a twenty round contest on Feb. 20 for a purse of $1,000 or 50 per cent of the gross gate receipts. The weight stipulated is 135 pounds at 6 o'clock. He also received an offer from Youngstown, O., for a meeting with Gans. The latter club offers a purse of $700 or 65 per cent of the gross gate receipts for a twenty round match. "Al" Herford, the manager of the Baltimore fighter, is reported as having accepted the latter offer on behalf of his man.

"Billy" Stift was at first loath to believe that Jack Root did not desire to meet him, but yesterday said he was forced to the conclusion that Root was afraid of him. The latter yesterday made an appointment at 8 o'clock to meet Stift to talk over a match at Davenport and Manager Jack Leonard of the Tricity Athletic club came on specially to make the match. The party waited two hours for Root, who failed to put in an appearance or to send any word. Root's former engagements with Stift have been much on the same order, and the North-Sider has a poor opinion of Root's business methods.

Organize Skating Association.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 4.—Preliminary steps were taken here today for the organization of a professional skating men's association of America. At the head of the new movement are Tom Eck, John S. Johnson, John Nilsson, Olaf Rudd, C. S. Dokken, Minneapolis; Tom L. Bird, Birney B. Bird, St. Paul. Temporary organization was effected with Tom Bird chairman, C. S. Dokken secretary. The plans provide that professional skating will come under the control of the new National Cycle Racing Men's union of America, and rules will be drawn up and submitted to that organization for its approval. The skating movement is a direct result of the recent professional cycle movement.

St. Louis Case Continued.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The case of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company vs. Sportsman's Park and Club, which was to have come up for a final hearing in Judge Spencer's court on Thursday, will in all probability be continued in definitely. The simple continuance of the case will be a black eye to the league. Mr. Sutherland, who, with Mr. Kinnerk, had charge of the St. Louis Baseball club and who is familiar with the law of it, says:

"Young's action proves that we are in no way to blame for the delay, and the court will undoubtedly take that view of it and grant us the continuance we are forced to ask for."

CREW RACE AT MADISON.

DELAWARE, DULUTH, AND WISCONSIN EIGHTS MEET JUNE 3.

Big Triangular Regatta Arranged to Be Held on Lake Mendota—Chicago Club an Old-Time Rival of the Badgers — Little Is Known of the Northern Oarsmen, Although They Claim to Have a Strong Aggregation—McConville to Coach Cardinal.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A triangular race between the University of Wisconsin eight and the crews of the Delaware Boat club, Chicago, and of the Duluth Boat club has been arranged for June 3. The race will take place at Madison on Mendota Lake.

The Chicago crew is an old-time rival of the varsity and many exciting contests have occurred between them in the past. Little is known of the Duluth club. It claims to have a strong crew. This will be the first important race rowed in Madison for several years and interest in it is keen. It is, of course, too early to make any predictions as to the outcome, although it can be said that the varsity is confident of winning, as all of last year's crew with one exception are back. The last race with the Delaware Boat club was won by the varsity in 1895.

No definite decision has yet been reached in regard to the coach, but it is expected that one will be agreed upon the first of next week. Now that it has been decided not to make any change in the stroke or rigging it is found almost impossible to procure a man capable of instructing the crew in the yarra-yarra style of rowing. The plan of establishing a system of graduate coaching has fallen through, as none of the old oarsmen are fully acquainted with the stroke used, as a considerable change was made in it last year.

It is almost certain, however, that Captain McConville will resign his seat in the crew and take complete charge of the coaching. He has been on the crew for three years and is most conversant with the methods employed by Coach O'Dea.

PURPLE WILL NOT ENTER.

Northwestern Decides Not to Send a Team to Milwaukee Meet—Athletes May Compete as Individuals.

The track team of the Northwestern University will not go to the Milwaukee meet as a team, but each of the members that is able will go at his own expense and try in that way to bring back a few firsts. Track athletics are not in as good shape as they have been in the past at the Evanston school, for Dr. Hollister is not as enthusiastic as Bryan was and the interest has waned accordingly. The team has lost some of its best men, and, with the possible exception of Johnson, there are no stars in the freshman class. Besides this Northwestern will not be able to use the students of the academy this year, as it has in the past, for the athletics of the two departments are now divorced and each will have a team of its own.

The mainstays of the purple this spring will be Jones, in the short runs, and Sturgeon, in the long distance events. Jones is in splendid form and will be able to practice by the time of the meet at Milwaukee. He is also doing well in the pole vault, and, if he can improve, will be able to force his competitors to do their best. G. G. Dietz, the football player, is practicing at the weights, but he is inexperienced and will need a great deal of work before he can fill Brewer's place. He has not returned from his vacation, but will be back before the close of the week.

The relay team will not organize for the meet, as there is no one to take the places of Perry and Brown, and the strongest feature of the track team will have to be abandoned until the outdoor season opens.

C. A. A. TO QUIT FOOTBALL.

Final Refusal of the Western Colleges Discourages the Cherry Circle—Thompson Favors Discontinuing.

It now seems certain that the C. A. A. will abandon football. The refusal of the Western colleges to rescind or modify their prohibitory measure against athletic clubs has forced the club to contemplate this action. William Hale Thompson, with his associates who have conferred with the colleges, hoped that the faculties would meet their advances in the same spirit they were made, but were disappointed, and now Mr. Thompson says he favors doing away with football and will recommend that no team be put in the field to represent the cherry circle next year, unless there is some change in the existing relations between the colleges and the club. The lack of suitable opponents at home makes it necessary for the club to take long and expensive trips East, which have proved to be too much of a burden. It was said that a caucus was held at the club yesterday afternoon to nominate a members' ticket, but the Press committee denied that there was any news in the club or any caucus. Mr. Thompson has many friends who are anxious to have him run for the Presidency, and if a caucus was held it is likely his name will head the opposition ticket to the regulars.

Chamberlain May Coach Stanford.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Captain Burr Clark Chamberlain of the Yale football eleven arrived here today. He left college after the Harvard game, and it was rumored because of disappointment at Yale's defeat he would not return. He says he will finish the year, but in spite of strong request will not return for another season. He has just received a flattering offer to coach the Leland Stanford University eleven at Palo Alto, Cal., but has not fully decided about accepting, although the chances are that he will. He today conferred with Walter Camp over the matter.

TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC OF LA GRIPPE

Is Now Raging in All Parts of the United States, Striking Down Its Victims Everywhere.

HIGH AND LOW, RICH AND POOR, GREAT AND SMALL, ARE FALLING, ONE BY ONE.

The Greatest Scourge of the Century Is Feared.

La grippe has always been a peculiarly fatal disease. Its ravages are not so alarming as diphtheria or so much dreaded as smallpox, but its number of victims is greater than either.

Silently—insidiously—it gathers in its fearful harvest of precious lives. It does not spread from man to man like a contagious disease, nor does it belong to limited localities like malaria. It is in the air everywhere. It is of climatic origin. No man can escape from it, no woman is safe from it.

La grippe is epidemic catarrh. La grippe is acute catarrh excited by peculiar climatic conditions. It sweeps across a continent in a single week, like the blizzard of winter or the hot wave of summer. It does not depopulate whole villages like the black plague, nor desolate a home like malignant diphtheria, but it counts its single victims here and there incessantly, night and day, week after week.

La grippe is acute epidemic catarrh. Our climate at all times, especially in the winter, excites numerous cases of acute catarrh. Just now the climatic conditions are such that very few escape. It is called by the French name, la grippe, but in plain English it is catarrh—acute catarrh. The last two weeks many hundreds have died of it. In the coming four weeks many thousands more will die.

Unlike the hot wave we cannot flee from la grippe by going to the mountains. Unlike the winter blizzard we cannot escape la grippe by going to southern climes.

As to the nature of la grippe authorities differ. Even now the New York Board of Health is declaring it to be a contagious disease, while other men of equal authority do not regard it as such. And what is worse yet, doctors do not agree as to the remedies for la grippe. No school of medicine or set of doctors have reached any definite conclusion as to what remedy or remedies will either cure or prevent la grippe. One doctor says this and another says that, and in the meantime the people are dying all around us.

Since 1850 Dr. Hartman has passed through four or five epidemics of la grippe. During all this time he has conducted an extensive practice of medicine. Few (if any) physicians prescribe for so many patients. His experience in climatic diseases has been simply prodigious. Thousands of patients are continually under his direction, either personally or by correspondence. The Doctor's fame in treating la grippe is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Doctor believes that he has never yet lost a case of la grippe, and is enthusiastic in the conviction that he never will.

The remedy upon which the Doctor has relied for the cure of la grippe for over forty years is Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is a scientific catarrh specific. It cures catarrh whether acute or chronic. La grippe is simply acute catarrh, which sometimes rages as an epidemic. Almost everybody knows that Pe-ru-na will cure acute catarrh. But not many know that la grippe is simply acute catarrh. If they did they would use Pe-ru-na with the same surety of a cure as in any other case of acute catarrh.

But the people are quick to learn. Already the news is rapidly spreading that Pe-ru-na is a prompt and unfailing remedy for la grippe. The demand for Pe-ru-na North, South, East and West is taxing the utmost facilities of the drug trade. The present epidemic of la grippe will increase this demand four-fold. The resources of the manufacture of Pe-ru-na are not limited. This extraordinary demand cannot exceed the possible supply of it.

Every person, especially every family, should provide themselves at once with a supply of this well-tested remedy for la grippe. Pe-ru-na has been the standard prescription of Dr. Hartman for over forty years. It has become the safeguard of thousands of households. In the face of this epidemic no one should fail to take a dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal as a guard against the possibility of an attack. If stricken with the disease should take tablespoonful doses of Pe-ru-na every hour and continue until the acute symptoms subside, after which two teaspoonfuls before meals and between meals will be sufficient to continue the treatment until complete recovery.

BRICE FORTUNE SUNK IN CHINA.

Many Millions Invested in Railroad Concessions in the Orient.

LIVING EXPENSES HEAVY.

Remainder of the Estate Gives His Widow an Income of $10,000 a Year.

NEWS OF A NEW YORK DAY.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 4.

Fortune of C. S. Brice Tied Up in China.

As told yesterday, the entire estate in New York of Calvin S. Brice amounts to only $600,000. Common consent had placed that estate at $10,000,000. The fact came out when the widow, Catherine Olivia Brice, filed a petition praying for appointment as administratrix and declaring that her husband left no real property and only $600,000 in personal property.

The following tabulated statement shows:

What Mr. Brice spent a year:	
Household expenses	$ 25,000
Newport expenses	20,000
Personal expenses	10,000
Allowances to children	30,000
Annual trip to Europe	5,000
Opera box for the season	4,000
Club dues and expenses	2,000
Entertaining	25,000
Taxes	5,000
Political contribution	40,000
Horses, stabling, etc	10,000
Mrs. Brice	10,000
Gifts, tips, etc	5,000
Furniture, repairs, etc	6,000
Postage, stationery, etc	1,000
Champagne	1,000
Cigars	1,000
Total annual expenditures	$200,000

The following shows all of the estate left:

Mrs. Brice	$200,000
Stewart M. Brice	80,000
Helen P. Brice	80,000
Margaret W. Brice	80,000
Walter Kirkwood Brice	80,000
Joseph Francis Brice	80,000
Total estate	$600,000

It turned out today that Mr. Brice's fortune had been tied up in his Chinese concessions. By skillful diplomacy he had gained from the Chinese government permission to build a railroad from Hankow to Hongkong, a distance of more than a thousand miles, as well as the privilege to mine coal, iron, and other materials along the route of his line.

Whether his heirs will be able to get a penny of the money he expended is gravely doubted.

Common repute had Mr. Brice worth $10,000,000. Financiers and financial agencies took a more conservative view of his wealth. In the private books of many a concern he was rated at $5,000,000.

This estimate was easily reached. Moneyed men are content to make 4 per cent on all their investments. Calvin S. Brice spent $200,000 a year on his family and himself. To a man his associates thought he was spending his income. Figuring up at 4 per cent his fortune was placed at $5,000,000. The commercial agencies gave him that rating.

His widow's affidavit shows that Mr. Brice died without leaving one penny invested in real estate in this State. Not even the home on Fifth avenue was his. When the Brices moved to New York, twenty years ago, Mrs. Brice bought and paid for the house out of her own purse. Her husband has saved nothing. In fact, he died worth less than he had when he came to New York a millionaire, twenty years ago.

Under the law the widow is entitled to one-third of all personal property. That gives Mrs. Brice $200,000. The remainder is divided among the children. Mr. Brice had five children, and each one will get one-fifth of the remaining $400,000, or $80,000.

At 5 per cent this will give Mrs. Brice $10,000 a year and each of the children $4,000 a year.

One of the biggest bonds ever filed in a will case was that at Surrogate's Court by the widow of Mr. Brice, who is seeking letters of administration. It was for $1,200,000, double the amount of the estate, as required by law. One of the big down-town surety companies went on Mrs. Brice's bond. Following the usual procedure, the letters of administration will be issued to her as one of the heirs.

Mrs. Russell Sage Condemns Men's Clubs.

Before the College Women's club today at Sherry's Mrs. Russell Sage drew a comparison between men's and women's clubs unflattering to the sterner sex.

"Women's clubs have usually great and good aims," she declared, "whereas I cannot discover that men's clubs afford anything but eating and drinking. They certainly do not work for good citizenship. If women had the suffrage they would appreciate it more than to sneak off to a country club on election day."

It was announced at the meeting that Mrs. George E. Dodge had presented to the club a scholarship in the Chicago University.

Republican Club Finds One Member Guilty.

The committee of the Republican club, which has been investigating the charges of ballot box stuffing at the recent election, when National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs was blackballed, has practically completed its report. It is understood to find at least one member guilty of casting more than one ballot.

The report will be presented at the meeting of the club on Jan. 16. It will probably recommend an entirely new election, the punishment for the offending member to be decided by the club.

The accused member has pleaded that he was suffering from such indisposition as to make his irresponsible for his act. When asked to resign he protested his innocence of any intentional wrong-doing and refused to leave the club.

At the hearing before the committee, of which Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel was chairman, former Police Magistrate Job E. Hedges, James E. March, the Republican leader in the Sixth District, and Philip Block of the Twenty-first District, testified they had personally seen J. J. Morrison cast at least two ballots again Gibbs and that when taxed with this he pleaded that he got mixed up and really did not know what he was about.

Strew Duke Cyril's Path with Roses.

Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the Czar, was given a farewell by twenty beautiful women on the eve of his departure today for his home across the seas. They strewed roses in his path as he stepped from his carriage on the pier at Hoboken, where he boarded the Fuerst Bismarck.

With courtly dignity he bowed right and left in recognition of this beautiful compliment. The ship's band played the Russian national hymn as the Duke walked slowly up the gang plank. And the little band of fellow-countrymen took up the refrain.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States; Consul General Teploy and Vice Consul Teploy were present to bid the Duke farewell.

Want to Change the Plan of Greater New York.

A hundred architects met in the rooms of the Architectural league last night to bewail the present city plan of New York and to discuss projects for remodelling it. Besides architects, the meeting and the dinner which preceded it were attended by some well-known men not connected with the profession, Bishop Potter and former President Charles Stewart Smith of the Board of Commerce occupying places of honor.

But whether professional or layman, all seemed to be agreed that the present map of New York was something to be ashamed of, and that the sooner it was changed the better for the economical as well as for the sanitary and esthetic needs of the community.

The present plan of the city has outgrown its purpose, it was argued. Old New York—New York below Canal street—was adapted to the wants which existed in the days when it comprised the whole city, much better than New York of today answers the needs of the city at this time.

Posthumous Son of Charles E. Havemeyer.

The birth of a son on Saturday evening to Mrs. Charles E. Havemeyer, who is now living in Hempstead, L. I., proved a matter of lively interest to the Hempstead colony of New-Yorkers on New Year's day. The appearance of a second heir to "Charley" Havemeyer's fortune greatly interested not only the "Meadowbrook set," which includes Mrs. Havemeyer's most intimate friends, but all New-Yorkers who have followed the story of the house of Havemeyer.

Charles E. Havemeyer died on May 10, 1898, from the effects of a pistol shot. He was found dead in an arm-chair at his home in Roslyn, L. I., with a pistol in his hand. A few moments previously he had romped with his little son "Teddy."

The affair caused much discussion, because the generally accepted theory of suicide was so emphatically denied by the family, and because the inquest was said to have been performed with unusual secrecy and dispatch.

The grand jury of Hudson County, N. J., today indicted the Western Union Telegraph company as a corporation and John B. Bertholf, the company's manager in Jersey City.

The company and its manager are accused of aiding and abetting "green goods swindlers," the ingenious rogues who pretend to sell counterfeit money and really sell slips of paper or sawdust.

The indictments will be handed into court on Friday, as the grand jury does not meet tomorrow. After the indictment against the corporation is presented the Judge will issue capiases against its officers, and they must appear in the Criminal Court or be represented by counsel.

Wedding of Miss Sampson to Henry H. Scott.

Among all the costly presents bestowed upon Olive Farrington Sampson at her marriage to Henry Harrington Scott she valued none so much as a soiled and crumpled piece of yellow paper. It came from President McKinley, this piece of yellow paper, accompanied by an autograph letter explaining the President's regret that his engagements prevented him from being present at the wedding.

His gift was the telegraphic message delivered to Secretary Long informing the nation, over Admiral Sampson's name, that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed off Santiago.

The wedding ceremony took place tonight at 8 o'clock in the Congregational Church at Glen Ridge, N. J. There were 900 guests. Admiral Sampson was attired in naval full dress, and walked up the aisle with his daughter on his arm. Nannie Sampson, the bride's sister, was maid of honor and Walter McGee of San Francisco was the best man. The bridesmaids were a daughter of Major Davis of West Point and Miss Mae Perkins of Lynn, Conn.

Miss Olive Farrington Sampson wore a bridal gown of white satin trimmed with lace and chiffon. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The church was decorated with potted palms, plants, smilax, and violets.

The ushers were Lieutenant Commander Roy Smith, who has charge of the torpedo boats at Boston; Lieutenant R. H. Jackson of the Naval Academy, Ensign W. T. Clevarius, Frederick A. Cleveland, a Cornell student; and W. H. Hetschel and Harry L. Parker, both of Glen Ridge.

After the wedding there was a reception at Admiral Sampson's house. Among the presents displayed was a large solid silver bowl, lined with gold, from the Captain and officers of the cruiser New York.

Late in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Scott left on a wedding trip. They will live in San Francisco, the home of the bridegroom.

A lively feature of the wedding was the decoration of the wedding coach, which was found hung with old shoes and tin pans when Mr. and Mrs. Scott entered it for their drive to Newark.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Cary and William Hayes Fogg Cary was celebrated tonight at St. Thomas' Church. The bride is the only daughter of Major George Walton Cary and the bridegroom a son of the late Alanson Cary of this city. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. F. Cary will live in Shanghai, China, where Mr. Cary is engaged in business.

Brooklyn Committee Likes Dr. Hillis.

Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn, who was one of the committee from Plymouth Church to visit Chicago and listen to the preaching of the Rev. Dr. Hillis, has this to say of him:

"I regard Dr. Hillis as quite eloquent, and he has attractive pulpit manners. He uses few gestures, for the reason that he reads, but those he does use are graceful and forceful.

"He has some far Western mannerisms, accumulated in his early ministry, I presume, which may make Eastern people smile, but he is not as 'wild' a Westerner as Mr. Beecher was when he came to us fifty years ago.

"He has a flexible voice, pleasant to listen to. His wife is a highly educated woman, being a graduate of the same institution as himself, Lake Forest University, and she is well qualified for work at Plymouth."

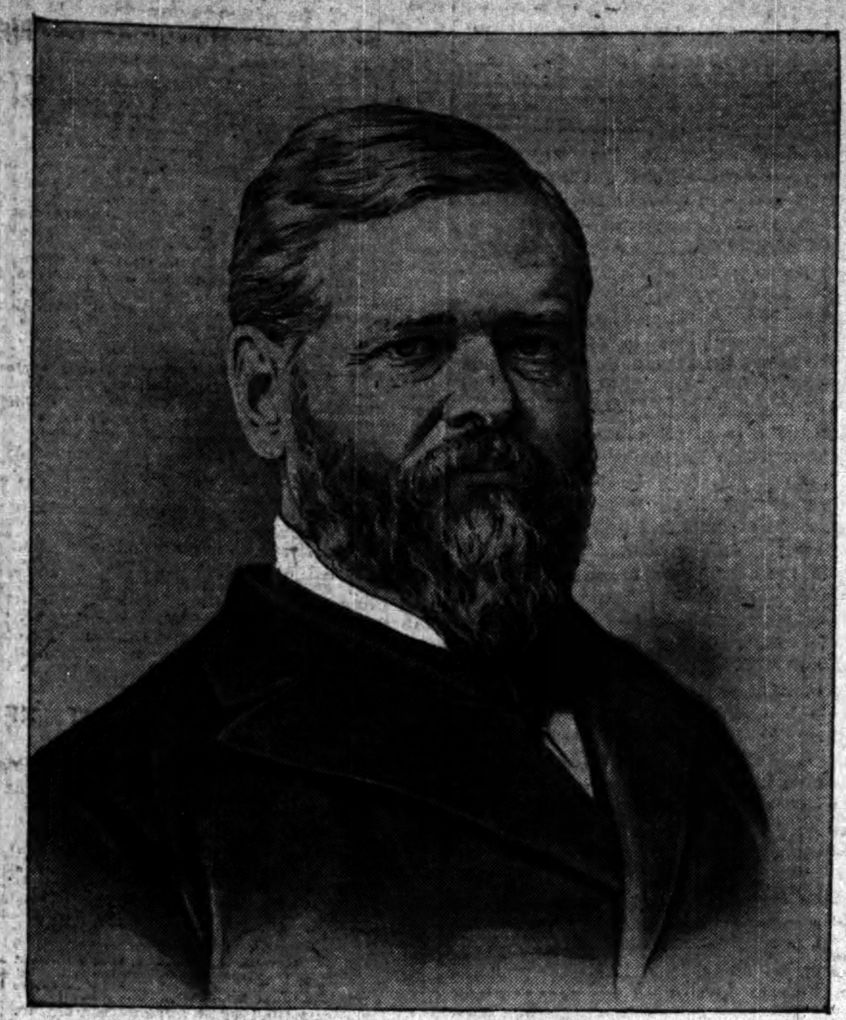
F. M. Brooks, representing the younger element of Plymouth Church, and one of the Advisory committee which visited Chicago, spoke thus of Dr. Hillis:

"The young men of Plymouth Church can look forward with much confidence to the coming of Dr. Hillis, should he so decide."

Minnie French, the actress—in private life Mrs. Charles Evans, wife of the manager of the Herald Square Theater—died suddenly at her mother's home, 207 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, early this morning. Death was due to celebral apoplexy, and as no physician was in atendance prior to her end the coroner's office was notified.

Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church sailed today for Africa on the Paris to make his second Episcopal tour of that continent.

SENATOR JULIUS CAESAR BURROWS, MICHIGAN.



Renominated by Republican caucus in Lansing last night.

LATEST NEWS FROM DAWSON.

Vigilantes Hang Gambler Jack Jolly—Myrtle Brocee, a Chicago Actress, Kills Herself.

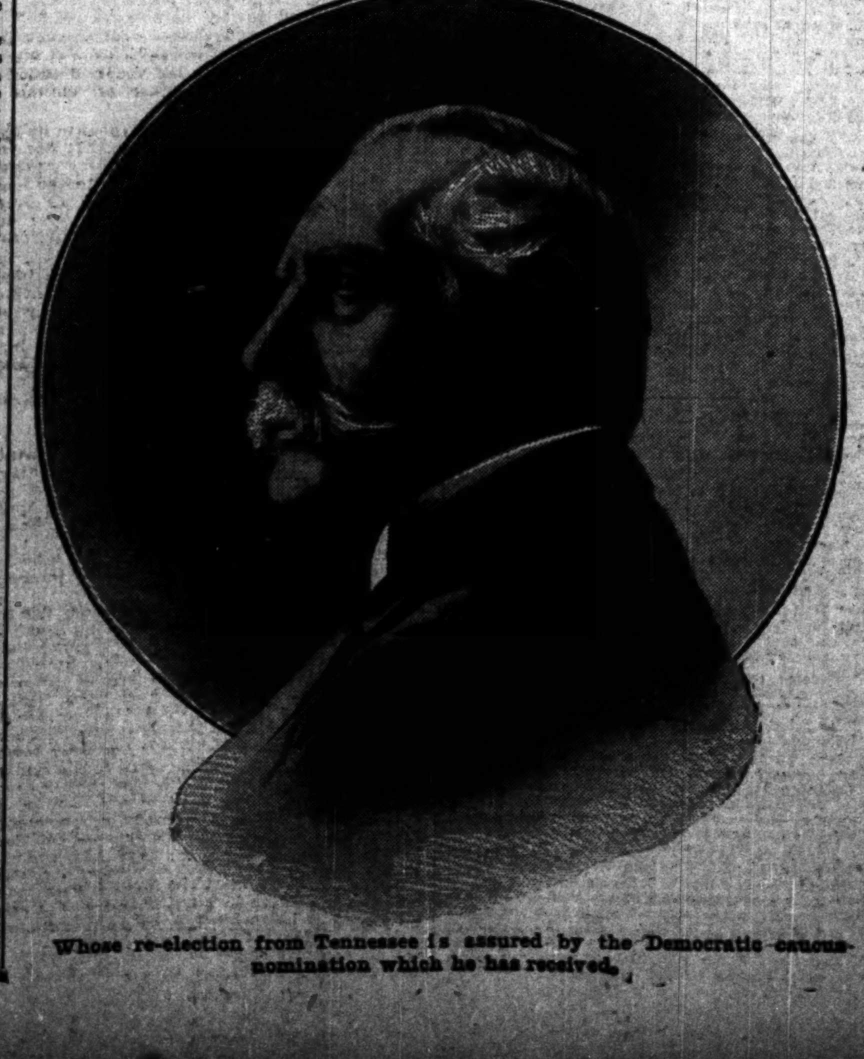
Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The steamer Rosalie arrived tonight with 100 passengers, all from Dawson. They bring news of the hanging by a vigilance committee at Eaglet City of Jack Jolly, a notorious Klondike character. Jolly was a hotelkeeper, and the authorities of Eagle City gave him forty-eight hours to leave the city. He refused.

Myrtle Brocee, a variety actress from Chicago, late of Vancouver, and well known all along the coast, committed suicide on Dec. 10 in a saloon at Dawson. She had had a quarrel with her sister, Florence Brocee, over a man who owned rich claims in Klondike.

Blue and Gray Auxiliary Meeting.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Blue and Gray Legion met last night at the Great Northern Hotel. Colonel W. F. Glazier spoke on "Legion and Auxiliary Work." The Blue and Gray Legion is similar to the G. A. R. Federal and confederate soldiers of the civil war and veterans of the recent Spanish war will be admitted to membership.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM B. BATE,



Whose re-election from Tennessee is assured by the Democratic caucus nomination which he has received.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

Chief Executive of the Empire State Hints at Radical Reforms.

EVILS TO BE REMEDIED.

Urges Prompt Investigation of Abuses in Government of New York City.

WANTS BIG FEES CUT DOWN.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The State Legislature began its annual session today, Timothy Ellsworth being elected President pro tem. of the Senate and S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly.

Ten bills were introduced in the Senate, one the biennial session of the Legislature, and half that number in the House. Miss Helen Gould came in for recognition in a resolution introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Apgar of Westchester. This sets forth the patriotic course pursued by Miss Gould in her repeated and generous contributions and constant thoughtfulness and womanly solicitude in behalf of the American soldiers, showing the highest type of American womanhood, and resolves that the Legislature express its thanks and appreciation.

An adjournment was taken until next Wednesday to allow time for the making up of standing committees. Governor Roosevelt's message was read before both Houses at noon and created a favorable impression.

His Inaugural Message.

In his message Governor Roosevelt opened with a brief reference to the war, declaring the "tropical islands we have taken must neither be allowed to lapse into anarchy nor to return under the sway of tyranny."

He declared any man or contractor who has defrauded the State on canal contracts must be prosecuted.

He urged reorganization of the National Guard and naval militia.

He recommends a civil service law and urges the desirability of gradually extending the sphere in which suffrage can be exercised by women.

In conclusion he urges many reforms in the government of the City of Greater New York. He says there is need of cutting down salaries of certain officials, of forcing others to do more work, and of altogether getting rid of others.

In conclusion he declares the evils of the police system serious and intimates a special message on the subject.

In opening Governor Roosevelt said:

"The people of New York, like the people of every other State in the union, are to be congratulated, because during the last year the nation has carried to a brilliant triumph one of the most righteous wars of modern times. We are not merely New-Yorkers. We are Americans; and the interests of all Americans, whether from the North, the South, the East, or the great West, are equally dear to the men of the Empire State. As we grow into a mighty nation, which, whether it will or not, must inevitably play a great part for good or for evil in the affairs of the world at large, the people of New York wish it understood that they look at all questions of American foreign policy from the most thoroughly national standpoint. The tropical islands we have taken must neither be allowed to lapse into anarchy nor to return under the sway of tyranny."

Tribute to the Volunteers.

"The guard gave conclusive proof of its patriotism by the quickness with which it sought the chance to go to war. New York has a right to be proud of the way in which her citizen soldiery sought oportunity to get to the front; and an equal meed of praise attaches to those who were fortunate enough to cross the seas, and to those equally devoted and equally patriotic, but less fortunate, soldiers to whom fell the harder task of waiting in camps on American soil through the weary months for the call to action which never came. The volunteers, the National Guardsmen, not only of New York but of all the United States, have won by their ready response to the country's call the right to full justice, to full recognition of their services, by national and State government alike.

"I call your especial attention to the arms of the guard. The lamentable result of keeping the guard armed with archaic weapons, utterly unfit for modern warfare, was shown conclusively in the late contest with Spain. It is an understatement of the case to say that a single first-class regiment armed with the Krag-Jorgenson is worth three regiments armed with the low power, single shot, black powder piece like the Springfield. The National Guard should be armed with a small caliber, high power rifle, preferably that used by the regular army.

"The regimental hospital corps should be kept up and encouraged. The war with Spain has demonstrated the necessity of the regimental hospital."

Value of Naval Militia.

The naval militia was treated by the Governor thus: "The naval militia did admirable work in the late war, justifying their existence as completely as the National Guard did. The New York Naval Militia furnished practically the entire crew, and all but two of the highest officers, on board of the warship Yankee.

"It would be difficult to parallel in the history of other naval nations what was done in this war by those naval militia organizations which, in addition to helping provide for our coast defense, actually furnished the entire crews of four large warships, thereby supplying a pressing need, due to the inadequate size of our splendid regular navy.

"The State should carefully preserve and build up this arm of the service. It must be remembered, however, that it is exactly what its name shows—namely: a naval militia, and not a naval reserve.

"Our naval militia should be kept up and built up, but it is to be earnestly hoped that they will be supplemented by a naval reserve proper, called into being by the action of the federal government."

Wants Real Civil Service.

Regarding civil service the Governor recommends a law be passed introducing one uniform practice for the entire State, and providing, as required by the constitution, for the enforcement of proper civil service regulations. Veterans of the civil war, he believes, should be shown preference in appointments, and should not be removed without trial. He points out over-legislation, and much unnecessary legislation, and that one of the remedies would be in biennial sessions of the Legislature.

"I also advise that an investigation be made of the methods employed in other representative bodies for getting rid of the evil," he went on to say. "I direct your attention to the custom of the British Parliament, which puts upon the would-be beneficiary the cost of all private and special legislation, and wisely makes it difficult to obtain at all, and impossible to obtain without full advertisement and discussion."

ANTI-QUAY FORCES IN CAUCUS.

Pennsylvania Legislators Opposing the Senator Pledge Themselves to Maintain the Fight.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Republican Senators and members who signed a pledge not to take part in last night's Senatorial caucus organized today to keep up the fight against Senator Quay until after the Supreme Court has disposed of the People's Bank conspiracy cases. The meeting was attended by nearly all the signers and two others who kept away from the caucus.

The committee which was appointed to complete organization issued the following address:

In our present attitude we are prompted by what we believe to be the best interest of our party and State. We believe that a Republican Senator should and will be elected and that no combination of circumstances can prevent it. We believe the unquestioned sentiment of the Republicans of the commonwealth is against taking action that might result in the election of a person as United States Senator who is charged with crime before his innocence is established in a court of justice and that the failure to determine that question prior to this time is due to the act of the alleged caucus nominee in delaying trial and not to any act of ours. We feel in justice to the public and our own sense of self-respect and duty we are justified in refusing to be committed to any proposition that might cast a stigma upon our commonwealth and our own integrity as citizens and legislators.

Feeling that we are sustained in our position by the unbiased sentiment of the State, we deem it unwise to vote for any person for United States Senator who is duly charged with crime so long as these charges remain undetermined. We cannot justify ourselves for voting for any person for office who is indicted for criminal offenses and who simply alleges that he is the victim of a political conspiracy. We believe the public as well as ourselves is not interested in the motives of the person making the charges, but rather in the truth or the falsity of these charges.

Entertaining these views, we submit our action to the unprejudiced judgment of our fellow-citizens.

SENATOR HALE RENOMINATED.

Maine Republicans Vote Unanimously to Return Present Incumbent to the Senate.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Eugene Hale was renominated for United States Senator this evening by the Republican joint legislative caucus by acclamation, without a dissenting voice.

In the course of a lengthy speech Senator Hale said:

"I cannot with my views vote for any measure or law or whatever it may be that involves us in annexation of territory thousands of miles away. But if I am overruled and overborne by the majority it is my business and my duty to submit as a party man and make the best of it.

"The Republican party can be trusted. If it has got to learn, it will learn. If it has got to go forward, it will go forward unitedly."

DEADLOCK ON IN DELAWARE.

Fifty-four Ballots Taken Without Result—Democrats Vote with Regular Republicans.

Dover, Del., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The members of the House of Representatives of the Delaware Legislature spent another day in a fruitless attempt to organize. Fifty-four ballots were taken, and adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

The regular Republicans voted for Theodore F. Clark, the Union men for William Thorp, and the Democrats for John P. Donohue. After eight ballots the Democrats joined the regular Republicans in voting for Mr. Clark.

He received twenty-two votes, and could have been elected, but the Republicans would not accept Democratic aid, saying they wished to organize without the help of Democrats. The Speaker in accordance with the wishes of the Republicans did not declare an election.

PACK GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

Pingree's Candidate for Senator from Michigan Withdraws, Leaving Burrows a Clear Field.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The Senatorial contest came to a sudden end today, when Albert Pack, who has had the indorsement of Govenor Pingree from the beginning, announced his withdrawal.

This action was the result of the nomination of Adams for Speaker of the House last night, the Pack men having all along conceded Adams' success would forestall the defeat of their candidate.

The Senatorial caucus was brief but enthusiastic. Burrows was the only name presented. He was nominated with a shout by acclamation. He appeared before the caucus and eloquently expressed his thanks. Mr. Pack also spoke.

SENATOR DAVIS RENOMINATED.

Minnesota Republican Legislators in Caucus Vote Unanimously for the Present Incumbent.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 4.—The Republican members of the two Houses of the Legislature met in caucus tonight and nominated United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee and American Peace Commissioner at Paris, to succeed himself. The vote resulted in 127 votes for Senator Davis, that being the number present at the caucus.

FIRST DINNER TO THE CABINET.

President and Mrs. McKinley Entertain Members of Official Family at the White House.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Green and white were the prevailing colors of the first Cabinet dinner of the season at the White House tonight when President and Mrs. McKinley welcomed a company of forty-three guests.

The table was set in the inner corridor, and was superbly trimmed with tall vases of roses, which towered above the quantities of delicate ferns gracefully arranged. Yellow candle shades completed the appointments.

The guests were received by the President and Mrs. McKinley in the east room, which was a perfect bower of plants and blooming flowers, while white roses banked the mirror rests. Festoons of smilax and gleams of tricolored electric lights made a brilliant effect.

The Marine Band played in the conservatory. Mrs. McKinley's gown was of pale blue silk with diamonds gleaming in the lace trimmings.

The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Long and Miss Margaret Long, Secretary Bliss, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Porter, Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Harris, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Mason, Senator and Mrs. Wolcott, Senator Bacon, Senator Clay, Senator and Mrs. Gorman, Representative and Mrs. Hepburn, Representatives Burton (Ohio), Cousins, Ray, Sherman, and Richardson; General and Mrs. Miles, Adjutant General Corbin, General and Mrs. John M. Wilson, General and Mrs. Greely, Admiral and Mrs. Sicard, ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, Mrs. Shelden, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Mary McWilliams, Miss ary Barber, Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen, Controller Charles Dawes and Mrs. Dawes, Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Heath, and Secretary Pruden.

COMES TO A CHICAGO PULPIT.

The Rev. Frank Du Moulin Resigns His Cleveland Pastorate—Called to St. Peter's Episcopal.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. Frank Du Moulin has resigned from Emanuel Episcopal Church and his resignation has been accepted. He will go to Chicago as soon as his successor is appointed, where he has been called to the rectory of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Rabbit Hunt Managers Discharged.

Michael Allen, who conducted a rabbit hunt two weeks ago, was on trial before Justice Bradwell yesterday for cruelty to animals. Officer Little of the Humane society prosecuted the case. Allen denied the hunt was cruel and was discharged.

Great special offer, 15 platinum photos, 3 styles, $1.00. Stevens, McVicker's Theater Building.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boro-Formalin (Eimer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., agents.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the most efficacious stimulant to the appetite.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois—Fair, colder in eastern and southern portions, northwesterly winds.

Indiana—Fair, much colder, northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Fair, preceded by rain or snow in the extreme eastern portions, much colder, northwesterly gales.

Wisconsin—Fair, colder in southeast portion, northwesterly gales.

Minnesota—Fair, westerly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, not so cold, variable winds.

Missouri—Fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

Iowa and Nebraska—Fair, variable winds.

Kansas—Fair, colder, northerly winds.

Colorado—Fair, colder in southern portion, northerly winds.

Wyoming—Fair, variable winds.

Montana—Fair, not so cold, variable winds becoming southerly.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 4, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.08	54	62	N.W.	.02	Fair
Albany	29.96	42	44	S.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.48	40	40	S.W.	.06	Rain
Atlanta	30.24	60	60	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.14	36	40	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.16	-14	-6	Calm	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.28	-6	..	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.62	52	52	S.W.	.20	Rain
Boston	30.06	48	50	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Cairo	30.04	52	64	W.	.86	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.36	-14	-4	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.24	58	62	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.20	16	24	W.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.94	24	48	N.W.	.24	Clear
Cincinnati	29.90	52	62	S.W.	.58	Rain
Cleveland	29.70	58	58	S.W.	.24	Rain
Concordia	30.32	18	22	N.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.12	14	46	N.W.	.04	Clear
Denver	30.16	26	34	N.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.30	12	16	N.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.64	48	50	S.W.	.50	Rain
Dodge City	30.20	30	40	E.	....	Clo'dy
Dubuque	30.12	12	40	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.94	2	20	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
El Paso	30.10	50	56	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Edmonton	30.10	0	4	W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.04	66	66	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.78	26	44	N.W.	.40	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.86	12	38	W.	....	Clear
Havre	30.26	-14	-8	N.W.	....	Fair
Helena	30.48	-10	-8	N.	....	Fair
Huron	30.32	0	8	W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.88	42	54	N.W.	1.36	Rain
Jacksonville	30.28	62	74	N.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.28	20	24	N.W.	....	Clear
Lander	30.16	14	22	W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.06	54	62	S.	.82	Clear
Los Angeles	30.18	50	58	W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.64	18	34	W.	Tr.	Snow
Memphis	30.08	56	68	S.	1.12	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	30.12	-8	-8	S.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.14	-14	-8	W.	.02	Clear
Montgomery	30.22	66	68	S.	....	Fair
Montreal	29.74	38	38	S.E.	.46	Rain
Nashville	30.10	56	66	S.	.46	Rain
New Orleans	30.14	68	74	S.	Tr.	Fair
New York City	30.10	50	50	S.	.01	Clear
Norfolk	30.28	60	66	S.	....	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.32	10	16	N.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.20	34	56	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Omaha	30.34	12	14	N.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.72	50	50	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.02	66	70	W.	.02	Fair
Parkersburg	29.94	64	66	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.10	50	52	S.	Tr.	Fair
Pittsburg	29.82	66	66	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.08	32	40	W.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	30.26	-16	-10	S.W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.34	-4	4	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
San Francisco	29.86	48	50	W.	....	Fair
St. Louis	30.16	28	56	W.	.28	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.14	4	8	W.	Tr.	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.28	26	32	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	30.46	34	38	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.20	26	58	N.W.	.74	Clear
Vicksburg	30.06	62	74	N.	.02	Rain
Washington	30.12	56	56	S.	Tr.	Fair
White River	30.44	28	28	W.	.10	Snow
Williston	30.26	-8	-4	S.W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.00	-8	-4	W.	.30	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison-st., Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 50 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 50; 10 a. m., 51; 11 a. m., 51; 12 m., 51; 1 p. m., 52; 3 p. m., 42; 6 p. m., 32. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.32.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frenk Ojka, Teresa Trezek	24—20
Edward Keveny, Margaret McErlean	28—26
George B. Dawson, Louise Eschermann	30—21
Joseph E. Schork, Ella Fritzsche	21—21
Herman Pulbe, Clarabelle Cassell	23—23
Teofil Rogozinski, Teodina Stankowska	21—21
John Hollgren, Maria Martinson	27—22
Dennis Quirk, Maggie Morrisey	26—22
Daniel T. Flavin, Mary Sullivan	24—22
William Williamson, Rachel Kallen	24—19
Thomas Gallagher, Mary Lavin	29—25
William M. Schumacher, Indianapolis, Ind., Sophie Bottcher	26—24
Joseph DeFrain, Katie McLaughlin	22—19
Adolf Reschman, Margaret Streek	30—22
Otto Wielatz, Martha Rannpage	22—21
Gustave Richardt, Mary E. Knoppler	26—25
Antoni Lenski, Prokseda Szuba	44—29
Gustav Dreyer, Dora Fass	25—20
Andro Cuzydlo, Annie Suniasch	23—18
Benjamin F. Applegate, Annie Mullaney	25—18
Charles E. Rippe, Katt Conwell	30—34
John O. Howsman, Carrie Platt	23—28
John Helin, Annie Lundberg	35—27
John Topp, Annie Kowalk	41—29
Fred Reese, Margaret Keith	28—32
Alex R. Fisher, Nellie Soraghan	25—24
R. Halliday Wetherspoon, Edah Reimann	36—20
Charles Smith, Ellen Swanson	35—34
Benjamin Reinitz, Lily Friedman	27—21
Frank Koupeny, Mary Pohrman	30—36
Henry Lee, Mary E. Ryder	33—24
August Chondonne, Henriette Bermond	43—41
A. N. Kramer, Scranton, Pa., Elma J. Myers	31—21
Frank S. Read, Minnie M. Hill	32—26
Edwin Kestner, Jennie Simonson	37—36
Henry Johnson, Lena Larson	39—43
Charles W. Walters, Gertrude B. Manning	31—30
Peter Ris, Franciska Jankowska	64—55
Richard G. Bradshaw, Rosella Newman	26—28
John H. Glass, Fannie Meskimen	22—22
Ernest W. Favel, Kittie Larkin	28—22
Frank Cooper, Ida Favel	31—35
Albert Barton, Gussie Seymour	42—24
Charles Johnson, Mary Farrell	21—20

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Anderson, James, 65; 76 Miller-st., Jan. 2.
Baker, John H., 55; 2459 Wabash-av., Jan. 1.
Bereth, Lucinda, 58; 378 W. Van Buren-st., Jan. 2.
Baily, John, 45; 536 45th-st., Jan. 1.
Becker, Hilliar, 61; 8925 Escanaba-av., Jan. 1.
Berck, J. Christ, 55; 1125 George-st., Jan. 2.
Benson, Andrew A., 41; 826 Van Buren-st., Jan. 2.
Brodway, William, 35; 1395 W. Lake-st., Jan. 3.
Bierlotzer, Bartholomae, 9; 1056 S. Oakley-av., Jan. 2.
Butler, James F., 48; 4117 Wabash-av., Jan. 2.
Cremin, Margaret, 50; 139 Lytle-st., Jan. 3.
Chemma, Henrietta, 64; 596 Holt-av., Jan. 3.
Duke, John W., 40; 2423 Wabash-av., Jan. 3.
Delancy, Andrew, 50; 6839 Laflin-st., Jan. 3.
Duffy, Catherine, 67; 956 Taylor-st., Jan. 3.
Greeley, Thomas, 43; 110 Locust-st., Jan. 2.
Gilmore, Anne M., 58; 475 Marshfield-av., Jan. 2.
Greig, Sarah L., 58; 3818 Langley-av., Jan. 2.
Harty, Thomas, 22; 32 Spencer-st., Jan. 1.
Hunt, Harriet McBride, 81; 6010 Wabash-av., Jan. 2.
Haver, Charles H., 28; 432 S. Sangamon-st., Jan. 2.
Haddox, Pleasant, 35; 6206 Ada-st., Jan. 3.
Hears, Samuel, 75; 168 Dayton-st., Jan. 3.
Hickey, Alice, 46; 717 Grand-av., Jan. 2.
Henn, Robert S., 14; 4561 Emerald-av., Jan. 2.
Johnson, John, 43; 24 Hope-st., Jan. 3.
Kuester, Margaretho, 68; 194 North-av., Jan. 3.
Keely, Patrick H., 52; 513 W. Monroe-st., Jan. 1.
Levitt, P., 60; 5017 S. Halsted-st., Jan. 3.
Lauer, John, 75; 182 W. 15th-st., Jan. 3.
Landers, John, 65; 301 S. Center-av., Jan. 3.
Lindon, Bror G., 47; 116 Larrabee-st., Jan. 3.
MacPherson, Anna, 64; 3110 Michigan-av., Jan. 2.
Menty, Marie, 19; German-Amer. Hospital, Jan. 3.
Murphy, Teresa, 56; 916 W. 12th-st., Jan. 2.
Mauder, Mary, 58; 8152 Reynolds-av., Jan. 3.
Misleski, Jan, 6; 867 31st-st., Jan. 2.
May, Bernard F., 35; 329 Troy-st., Jan. 2.
Megaw, Harriet L., 75; 6418 Butler-st., Jan. 3.
Murphy, Mary E., 28; 937 Seventy-third-st., Jan. 2.
Naylor, Thos. J., 31; 8107 Vincennes-road, Jan. 3.
Phinney, Harris, 72; 522 Root-st., Jan. 1.
Ruden, Etta, 75; 1250 Wolfram-st., Jan. 2.
Richardson, Ellen, 58; Hotel Metropole, Jan. 3.
Roberts, Fidelia, 75; 542 N. Normal Parkway, Jan. 1.
Rutkowska, Margana, 28; 758 123d-st., Jan. 3.
Schwanenberg, Margaret, 68; 2857 Emerald-av., Jan. 2.
Stauber, John, 6; 2900 Groveland-av., Jan. 2.
Smith, Barbara, 81; 432 Pratt-st., Jan. 3.
Schultz, Mathias, 57; 720 N. Robey-st., Jan. 2.
Sezech, Mary, 63; 561 Dickson-st., Jan. 3.
Schlaiss, Frank, 39; C. C. C. Hospital, Jan. 2.
Strelka, Charles, 29; 214 Dearborn-st., Jan. 2.
Skelley, Timothy, 34; 2710 Wallace-st., Jan. 2.
Thomas, Anna, 54; Homeopathic Hospital, Jan. 4.
Vanderweit, Peter, 19; 130 W. 103d-pl., Dec. 31.
Wellscheid, John, 61; 5001 Frazer-st., Jan. 2.
White, Bridget, 7; 412 28th-st., Jan. 2.
Wilhelm, Mary, 71; 211 W. Division-st., Jan. 2.
Wind, Arthur, 21; 271 S. Western-av., Jan. 3.
Werner, Augusta, 35; 134 Ruble-st., Jan. 4.
Wick, Lucie, 87; 446 N. Wood-st., Jan. 2.
Wolf, Hattie, 19; 2711 Wentworth-av., Jan. 4.

DEATHS.

CALLAHAN—Paul A. Callahan, aged 23 years 7 months, at the family residence, 5000 Madison-av. Funeral Thursday, 9:30 a. m., from St. Thomas' Church, 55th-st. and Kimbark-av. Burial private. Denver [Colo.] and Washington [D. C.] papers please copy.

DUFFY—Jan. 3, Kate [née Feely], beloved wife of William H. Duffy and mother of Annie Hodoval. Funeral from late residence, 956 Taylor-st., Thursday, Jan. 5, 9 a. m. sharp, to St. Charles' Church, thence by cars to Calvary, Union Depot.

FEA—Jan. 4, William Fea, husband of Lucy J. [née Fenner], at his residence, 5735 Cedar-st., Austin, Ill., aged 33 years. Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. to Forest Home.

HENN—Jan. 2, Robert S., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Henn, 4561 Emerald-av. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 5, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

ISERMANN—Haino Isermann, sculptor, 18 Starr-st., dearly beloved father of Alida and Leon Isermann and Mrs. Nellie Hitt, Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 6 p. m., aged 70 years 4 months and 9 days. Funeral notice hereafter. Goes to meet our darling mother. Baltimore (Md.), San Francisco (Cal.), Hanover (Germany), and Berlin (Germany) papers please copy.

KOCH—Jan. 4, Clarence H., aged 15 years 5¼ months, dearly beloved son of Dr. Edward P. and Elise Koch. Funeral from his late residence, 84 Park-av., Thursday, 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Chicago & Alton Depot; burial at Mascoutah, Ill., Friday, Jan. 6.

LUFF—Henry D. Luff, suddenly, Jan. 4, husband of Laura Owen, at his residence, 450 La Salle-av. Funeral notice later.

MILLER—Edward Miller, aged 9 months, Jan. 3. Funeral from 682 Diversey-av. to Wunder's Cemetery, Graceland, Friday, Jan. 6, at 2 p. m.

OSGOOD—Lillian B. Osgood, beloved wife of Fred S. Osgood, aged 24 years 5 months. Services at the residence, 635 Walnut-st., Saturday, Jan. 7, at 10 a. m. Burial at St. Charles, Ill.

STARIN—Jacob J. Starin, at his home in Whitewater, Wis., at noon Wednesday, Jan. 4, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

WILLIAMS—Charles H. Williams, at his home, 347 S. Oakley-av., Jan. 3, 1899, aged 62 years. Funeral at his late residence, 1 o'clock Thursday. Burial private.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—LARGE ST. BERNARD DOG, DARK colored, with white breast. Answers to name of "Don"; $5 reward if returned to 154 Central Park-av.

PUTNAM DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE
N. W. Corner State and Quincy
TODAY'S WEATHER:
Our Great One-Half Price Sale of the Miner, Beal & Co. stock of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing already the talk of the town.
"The Putnam is selling Fine Overcoats and Suits at half price," is heard in every quarter.
Genuine Sedan French Montignac $50 Overcoats ... $25.00
Genuine Carr's Melton full satin lined $45 Overcoats ... $22.50
Same with double warp lasting linings, $40 Overcoats ... $20.00
$35 Best American Montignac Overcoats ... $18.00
$40 Brooks Patent Beaver Overcoats ... $20.00
$35 German Beaver Overcoats ... $17.50
$30 Best Domestic Kersey Overcoats ... $15.00
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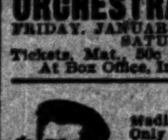
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE NO. 643, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication, Thursday, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Mathias Schulz.
GEORGE D. STRECKER, W. M.
FRED F. HANDRUP, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.—Sir Knights are requested to assemble at the Asylum Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, Sir Matthias Schulz. JAMES GLEN, E. C.
WM. H. SEIFRIED, Recorder.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899.

ZOLA is not to be extradited from England to France. The Britisher is too good a lover of liberty to be a catspaw for a French military oligarchy. The most scathing indictment of the persecutors of Dreyfus that has been written since Zola's famous "J'accuse" article has been recently penned and published in book form by an Englishman. Besides, the conspirators of the French War office are probably only too glad to have Zola at a safe distance.

IT looks as if Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago got himself into trouble when he made the rash statement in his last Sunday's sermon that thousands of young men in the army were poisoned by chemically prepared beef. The War Inquiry commission is said to be about to issue a subpœna asking him to give his proofs. Dr. Hirsch probably has no proofs beyond General Miles' published statements, which have not yet been substantiated and which did not go into the daring generalizations made by the Chicago rabbi. Dr. Hirsch's utterance was far too sweeping.

THE President sent the peace treaty recently negotiated at Paris to the Senate yesterday, accompanied by a formal message without argument or recommendation, evidently believing that Senators will at once see the importance of promptly ratifying it so that the government may close negotiations. That the treaty will be ratified does not admit of doubt, notwithstanding the opposition of the little handful of irreconcilables headed by Senator Hoar. The majority leaders will insist upon its acceptance or rejection, leaving the future government of the Philippines to be decided by Congress. The anti-expansion Senators, of course, will oppose ratification, but their opposition will be of no avail. The treaty will be ratified, though it may take some time to accomplish it. The Philippines will not be turned back again to Spain's tender mercies.

SCIENTISTS who hold that man is a lineal or collateral descendant of the monkey will doubtless welcome the confirmatory evidence to be found in the quite human deviltry of a big baboon that broke loose in an Omaha theater the other day and went on an alcoholic debauch. Twenty minutes of liberty and a bottle of whisky captured from a barroom sufficed to prove that a drunken baboon can give a remarkably lifelike imitation of a drunken man. After putting to flight all the men in the neighborhood the beast proceeded to run amuck at all the likenesses of himself that he found in the various dressing-room mirrors of the theater, managing thus to smash three large mirrors in about three minutes. The attention of the evolutionists is called especially to this tendency of the creature to vent its fury on its own species. At last accounts this enterprising anthropoid ape was sleeping off its debauch with a wet towel about its head, after the most approved human style. One bottle of whisky makes the whole world of drunkards kin.

A NEW ISSUE WANTED.

Senator Jones of Arkansas has outlined the Democratic policy for next year as far as it is in his power to do so, for while he undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of Arkansas that State does not count for as much in a national convention as New York or Pennsylvania does. If the Democrats of some of the States which, like Iowa, voted for "16 to 1" in the convention of 1896, follow the example the Democrats of Iowa are just setting and repudiate the ratio of "16 to 1," the next Democratic platform will not represent the views of Senator Jones.

While the Senator insists that "16 to 1" must be adhered to, other Democrats are contemplating the possibility of its practical abandonment. This month's Forum has an article by James Kerr, the secretary of the Democratic Congressional committee, in which there is some significant language. The writer states that it is not "in the power of individuals"—Bryan or Jones for instance—"to create issues or to keep them alive." The near approach of the campaign of 1900 may discover, says Mr. Kerr, that "16 to 1" is not "the acute issue it was in 1896, by reason of the fact that other issues may assert themselves and along with bimetallism claim recognition from the people."

Mr. Kerr evidently wishes to have the Republicans supply the Democrats with an issue for 1900 and thus enable the latter to shelve "16 to 1." He asserts that the Republicans elected to the next Congress "are pledged to the retirement of greenbacks and to give national banks the right to issue paper money in their place." He alleges that it is the intention of the Republican leaders to legislate into existence through the McCleary bill or some similar measure "a credit and money trust," and thus create an issue "which may to some extent overshadow the question of bimetallism."

It is plain that what Mr. Kerr wants is to have the Republicans in the next Congress cancel the greenbacks and permit national banks to issue notes against commercial assets. If such legislation were enacted Senator Jones himself would perhaps be willing to drop "16 to 1" and take up the new issue the Republicans had foolishly tendered. The Republican party in Congress is not going to perpetrate that folly, however. It is not going to cut its own throat by authorizing the issue of an asset currency. The Republican party will do nothing to give the Democrats an excuse for dropping "16 to 1." They must either adhere to it and be defeated even worse than in 1896, or abandon it for some other issue which they may be able to conjure up between now and the early summer of 1900.

THE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED.

Both branches of the Illinois Legislature were organized yesterday without difficulty. Judge Sherman was elected Speaker, receiving the full Republican vote. The attempt of those Republican Senators who voted against the Allen law to form a combination which would enable them to control the organization of the Senate was a failure. While Senator Warder, who was elected President pro tempore, is one of the men who voted against that law, he was elected by the combination controlled by those who favor legislation desired by the traction companies. The different committees will not be announced until next week. In the meanwhile no business will be transacted beyond the introduction of bills to repeal the Allen law.

The Governor's message is long, unnecessarily long, and the closing parts of it are in the nature of a stump speech. After a profusely congratulatory preface, the Governor reviews the condition of the State institutions and the operation of departments and bureaus with the purpose of showing the deplorable state of things when he entered upon the duties of his office and the improvements which have been made since that time. Considerable space is also devoted to the operations of the State Boards of Artitration and Pardons, the parole system, and the record of the National Guard. As to street railroad legislation he concedes that the Allen law fell far short of meeting the requirements of the situation, and that legislation is needed which shall satisfy the just demands of the people of the cities of Illinois. He favors the fixing of the duration of franchises by common Council, though in his opinion fifty years is not too long a term. He would have street railroads regulated like steam railroads and make reports to the Railroad and Warehouse commission. His main solution of the controversy is a reduction of fares as "justified by the reduced cost of construction, and operation, and interest charges." He uncompromisingly opposes the vesting of the ownership of street car lines in the municipality as a proposition abhorrent to common sense. The Governor argues the question at considerable length, but the force of his argument would have been more impressive had he been less partisan in his manner of presenting it. The first step for the Legislature to take is to repeal the odious Allen law. The way will then be open for legislation which will meet the just demands of the people. That remnant of boodle legislation must be wiped out. That is the first demand of the people.

Both Houses will adjourn at noon tomorrow and little will be done today. As there is nothing important on hand the Chicago members may return home today to find out what their constituents think of the record thus far made.

THE HUNGARIAN DUEL. Reports of the duel between Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, and Deputy Horansky, the leader of the opposition in Parliament, show that the long expected rencontre had its "upshot in the air" in ludicrous fashion. The combatants were armed with pistols and stood twenty paces apart and each discharged four shots. Both appear to have been so agitated and uncomfortable that they fired all over the riding school where the meeting took place. The affair of honor was over in just eight minutes, and the principals retired uninjured and scowling at each other. The eight bullets were found lodged in the roof and high on the walls of the apartment. The scared duelists appeared in the Reichstag subsequently and received an ovation. In replying to the customary New Year's address, the Premier said: "I brandish the weapon of office. I shall only lay it down when I can do so without loss or derogation to the loyal parties and without sacrificing the interests of the fatherland." If the Premier brandishes the weapon of office as he did the weapon of the duel the sooner he quits brandishing the better it will be both for the loyal parties and the fatherland. Apparently nothing would be secure when he brandishes a weapon of any sort.

THE ORIENTAL MAIL FLYERS.

A new and interesting phase of national expansion has claimed the attention of the American people during the last three days in the form of a new transcontinental mail service intended henceforth to carry the Pacific and Asiatic mails from the Atlantic seaboard to San Francisco in ninety-four hours, or thirteen hours less than the old schedule. The experiment is now so close to successful achievement that it may be regarded as an established fact for the future.

The reducing of the time between New York and Chicago by three hours is a matter of much local interest to Chicagoans, but the feature of the new fast mail schedule which has perhaps aroused the most lively interest is the intense rivalry of three competing roads between here and Omaha—the Burlington, Northwestern, and Rock Island. Each of these enterprising roads is ambitious to hold the $750,000 yearly contract for carrying the transcontinental mail in this fast service, and they have all been doing some remarkably fast running to get it. The rivalry between the Burlington—the present holder of the contract—and the Northwestern has resulted in one of the most exciting races in Chicago railway annals, and the honors are so evenly divided that the rivalry promises to grow still more keen before the superiority of either is settled. Both trains have averaged a speed of close to a mile a minute, with occasional spurts of seventy or eighty miles an hour. A mile in thirty-seven seconds was the best time made. This is an amazing speed for a regular train.

Beyond Omaha the competition ceases and the speed of the service accordingly diminishes to the comparatively commonplace one of forty miles an hour or thereabouts. Notwithstanding this fact, the train that is to carry the Oriental mail on the Union Pacific is a fast train as compared with the regular service, and so is the one on the Central Pacific that is to complete the run from Ogden to San Francisco. The government can some day still further reduce the time across the plains and over the Rockies, but at present a regular schedule time of three days and twenty-two hours from ocean to ocean is a sufficient wonder and a gratifying achievement. When it is added that the rivalry of the roads leading out of Chicago will probably lead to the carrying of passengers on these swift mail trains the significance to the general public becomes still more apparent.

It is not many years since Benjamin F. Taylor, the Chicago poet, was celebrating an achievement of this kind in a poem that began with the line: "From Hell Gate to Gold Gate, and the Sabbath unbroken." Now the round trip might almost be made in a week. It takes the new Oriental mail exactly two days to travel the 2,000 miles between New York and Cheyenne, while sixty years ago it took the same time to carry the mail from New York to Albany. Nothing is more certain than that the possibilities of swift travel have not been nearly exhausted. The Oriental flyer of today is sure to be regarded as antiquated and slow a quarter of a century hence.

The praiseworthy thing about the present advance in the transcontinental mail service is that it is worthy of the time and of the greatest railway country in the world. It is quite certain, too, to lead to still better things, not by increasing the breakneck speed of the run between Chicago and Omaha, but by spurring up the slow service beyond the Missouri and by abolishing the time-consuming transfers now necessary in changing from one road to another at Chicago, Omaha, and Ogden. It would not be surprising if within a couple of years solid mail trains should be running without change of cars from ocean to ocean. Of course there is a possibility that men now living may see the mails hurled across the continent in a single night, but as long as the steam railway continues to be the ruling power there is not likely to be any great improvement over the breathless speed made by the rival trains between Chicago and Omaha in the last few days.

CHANCE FOR SPAIN TO CLEAR ITS GOOD NAME. If the Spanish government is still aggrieved over the action of the United States in charging the crime of the Maine catastrophe to Spanish conspirators let it now investigate the definite charges made by the Havana newspaper, El Reconcentrado, which prints the name of the Spaniard believed to be the archconspirator in that crime. According to the Cuban organ a Spanish Judge named Zecarias Bresmes, now a fugitive in Spain, was one of those who took an active part in the plot to destroy the Maine. When the American battleship entered the harbor he uttered open threats boding its destruction, and was thereafter in nightly conference with other Spanish hotheads at the Murallo street resort where the plot is generally believed to have been concocted. Among the other violent Spaniards named as Bresmes' associates are Felipe Gonzales, Dion Sio Vega, and Eusebio Azcue. The Cuban paper goes on to say that the conspirators were in the Tacon Theater when the explosion occurred, and that Bresmes was heard to exclaim, "There goes the Maine!" The party then proceeded to drink champagne in honor of the event, while everybody else was vaguely wondering what had happened. Bresmes' name was mentioned, it seems, before the American court of inquiry, but nothing could be done without more definite evidence than was then forthcoming. The story may be true, or it may not. The point is that if this fellow Bresmes is now in Spain it becomes the duty of the Spanish government to do what it can toward investigating these charges and bringing the real criminal to justice.

SENATOR JONES' PROGRAM.

According to Senator Jones the question of expansion will be out of politics before the next Presidential election. It will be settled so thoroughly that it "will not appear in the platform of either party." But the question of expansion is to be settled by the Republican party, which will be in power for the next two years, and that party does not propose to deal with the question in the manner recommended by Senator Jones. If the Democrats do not mention national expansion in their next platform it will be because they disapprove of the Senator's policy and favor that of the Republicans.

Senator Jones declares that he is opposed to making any of the ex-Spanish islands "an integral part of the United States." He thinks "we should protect them until the Philippines can form a republic of their own," and he would favor "letting Cuba and Porto Rico form themselves into a republic." Consequently he is opposed to an increase of the standing army to garrison the islands, preferring an "army of occupation, to be disbanded when the necessity for it no longer existed."

This is not the program which the next Congress is going to carry out. It is not a program which the people will sanction. Cuba stands in a class by itself. Pledges have been given as to the future of that island. No promises have been made concerning the Philippines or Porto Rico. Senator Jones is anxious to have the United States declare its readiness to get rid of both of them and have nothing left to show for the Spanish war except an increase in the national debt.

The Senator wishes the President and Congress to announce that the United States does not intend to retain permanently either the Philippines or Porto Rico, and that as soon as the inhabitants of those islands believe they can form republics they will be allowed to do so. Were Congress to extend such an invitation the claim would be made at once by a few restless, excitable, discontented Filipinos and Porto Ricans that they were ready and anxious to set up in business for themselves. Then anti-expansionists like Senator Jones would clamor for the withdrawal of the armies of occupation and a grant of independence. If Congress did not deem the islands ready for self-government, there would be an outcry about "violated pledges" and malcontents would try to get up revolutions.

Neither the present nor the next Congress is going to make any promises concerning a Philippine or a Porto Rican republic. All that will be done will be to make provision for the satisfactory government of those islands by American officials. If that program suits the Democrats then there will be no necessity for their mentioning national expansion in their platform for 1900. If it does not suit them they can propose one of their own and then see how promptly the voters will reject it.

HAVANA'S NEW POLICE FORCE. President McKinley's wise policy of allowing few or no Americans to be appointed to subordinate places in the Cuban customs and police service is undoubtedly one of the causes of the contentment shown by the Cuban people under the new régime. Only Cubans are to be appointed to the customs posts, though all the subordinates will, of course, be under American officials. The same wise policy is also governing Colonel Moulton, formerly of Chicago, in his difficult task of organizing a competent police force for Havana. With the assistance of Inspector McCullagh of New York City 1,000 new and competent policemen are to be chosen without regard to whether they are of Spanish or Cuban birth. It is better to take the chances of some slight friction within the force itself than to begin by setting one class over the other. Still worse would it have been to have put an American police force in charge of the city, unable to speak the language of the people and unacquainted with all the local peculiarities and traditions. As it is, the points at which the new government touches the common people will be filled by their own citizens, and the danger of misunderstandings will be almost entirely obviated. This is all that will be necessary to make the change agreeable to the Cubans, even though they find the Americans stern in enforcing peace and absolute justice at first. A year of equitable American rule and of American enterprise will make Cuba a dependency of the United States by choice.

PUT ON MORE CARS.

The Mayor has notified Mr. Yerkes that he is not running cars enough on the North Clark street line, especially during the rush hours, to accommodate the public. A similar notice has been sent to the South Side company regarding its Wentworth and Indiana avenue lines. If the companies do not furnish better accommodations then they will be prosecuted under the city ordinance.

It is apparent that some of the complaints which Chicagoans are making almost daily about inadequate street car service have reached the Mayor's ears. Not all those complaints have done so, however, or he would have demanded the running of more cars on other lines than those he has mentioned, not merely during the rush hours, but at all other times. It is not to be expected that the companies will put on enough cars during the so-called rush hours to give everybody a seat or even a superfluity of standing room. There is no reason, however, why the companies should not run enough cars to give everybody a seat during the rest of the day. They do not and they ought to be made to do so.

Presumably the object of the companies is, as it always has been, to crowd the largest possible number of persons into each car, in order to keep down the number of motormen and conductors, and thus reduce operating expenses and increase net profits. No matter how much travel may increase a company will not put on another car until it is forced to do so. The lack of adequate service has been so specially noticeable of late, however, on nearly all the lines that it looks as if the companies were trying to punish Chicagoans for not having used their influence with the Council to make it give the companies those fifty-year extensions they asked for and did not get.

But whatever may be the motive which causes the companies to furnish their customers inadequate accommodations they should be forced to treat the people better. The city has the power to compel the companies to run more cars than they do or have them fined if they do not. That power should be utilized at once.

ROBBING DEWEY OF HIS BUTTONS. Admiral Dewey, away off there in the Philippines, has not been able to escape the relic-collecting mania of Americans. To a little girl in New Albany, Ind., he has written a letter divulging the startling fact that he no longer has enough buttons left even to fasten his coat. His stock of photographs was exhausted long ago, so he was unable to reciprocate for the picture of the small Hoosier correspondent. Perhaps he cannot have any more pictures taken because of his lamentable lack of buttons, which prevents his making a passable appearance before the camera. If the foolish collecting mania of American young women has reduced the brave Admiral to such straits at a distance of 8,000 or 9,000 miles, the unfortunate hero would evidently lose his coat entirely if he were any nearer, while if he were rash enough to venture within bodily reach of his persecutors they would reduce the whole of him to small fragmentary "relics." Fame has always had its penalties, but Hobson and Dewey are striking examples of the dreadful ordeal that awaits the latter-day hero who gets within reach of the foolish American girl. If something does not soon occur to stop the growth of the nonsensical collecting fad there will be no buttons left in the United States army or navy, and no men who will be bold enough to wear so insecure a uniform.

HOBSON'S PROMOTION DELAYED.

Several weeks ago the Secretary of the Navy declared his intention of nominating Lieutenant Hobson for the position of Lieutenant Commander, which would be equivalent to the position he now holds in the construction corps. The line officers of the navy did not favor the proposition and have signified their lack of favor by a decorous silence, which is as far as etiquette will allow opposition to go. While others have been rewarded for their conduct during the war, the proposed nomination of Hobson, however, has not yet been presented. No official reason has been assigned for the delay, but it is more than likely that the Secretary of the Navy has not the moral courage to send in the nomination in the present condition of popular sentiment as regards the recent conduct of the sinker of the Merrimac. While there may have been some exaggeration in the published reports of Hobson's osculatory exploits, yet it is well known that he has conducted himself with silly girls and sillier women in public in a manner which has been reprehensible so far as naval dignity is concerned and exceedingly indecorous so far as personal dignity is concerned. He has only himself to blame that his conduct has provoked much hostile criticism. His success and public lionizing seem to have turned his head, as many another gallant fellow's head has been turned by women afflicted with hero-worship, taking the form of emotional insanity in some cases and hilarious idiocy in others. But Hobson is young and has good stuff in him and plenty of time to make amendment. He is now on his way to Manila, and even if there were no likelihood of his being lionized by the Filipino ladies and Negrito belles, it is probable he has learned his lesson thoroughly, has discovered how much he has suffered in public estimation, and will regulate his conduct accordingly. In any event, it will do no harm to let his nomination rest for a time, long enough at least for him amply to demonstrate that he is through with these silly exhibitions and that he regrets them. Whatever may be the opinion of his exploit at Santiago, and however fruitless it may have been, it at least was a plucky effort, deserving of reward. That reward will probably come in time, and the time will come when he has retrieved his reputation from the blow it has received. The last thing a naval officer can afford to lose is his head. When Hobson has recovered his it will be time to reward him. It will do no harm to keep him on the anxious seat a while longer.

CRIME IN LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes a communication from a correspondent residing in one of the parishes of Louisiana, in which the writer attempts to justify the secret assassinations in his vicinity which have become of such frequent occurrence within the last year or two as to attract the attention not only of the rest of the State but of the whole country. It is to the credit of the Picayune that it denounces the sentiments of the author as those "to which no man in any civilized society would dare to put his name," for the reason that "there is absolutely no word that can be said in extenuation of assassination"—"the most cowardly, dastardly, base, craven, and unmanly crime possible." And yet its denunciation of this atrocious crime is sadly weakened by its acknowledgment in the same article that "there is sometimes a valid excuse for the administration of lynch law"—in other words, that assassination is sometimes excusable when committed by a crowd upon a helpless victim suspected of some crime (but not always proved to be guilty), but utterly unjustifiable when committed secretly by one or two assassins. There is no criticism to be made upon the Picayune's condemnation of secret assassination, but the fault lies in its inconsistency in justifying the same crime when a larger number of persons is concerned in its commission. To this fact, no doubt, may be traced the frequency of that phase of the crime which it condemns committed by those who cannot see the difference in actual guilt between the act of an assassin who expects to escape punishment because there are no witnesses and that of a crowd or a whole community which expects the same immunity because no one will dare to testify against it, or because it has the sympathy of the courts or the community from which a jury is to be drawn. Yet the evil resulting from this is shown by the confession of the Picayune that such a state of terrorism has been produced in the particular parish referred to that no jury can be relied upon to convict, "no matter what might be the nature of the evidence against a serious offender not a negro"; and that the frequency of these crimes is "driving capital and development away from Louisiana and will continue to do so until the strong arm of State authority or an uprising of the people of those districts shall put an end to the rule of the men who are responsible for such outrages."

"LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, Speaker"—the "Y", let us hope, doesn't stand for Y—a.

ON mature reflection Mr. Curtis—formerly of Kankakee—is convinced he was not a candidate.

KANSAS is also harvesting a big ice crop. It never rains but it freezes.

EVERYTHING moved as smoothly at Springfield yesterday as if it had been greased.

THE threatened contesting of Governor Roosevelt's title on the ground of ineligibility failed to materialize—chiefly on account of a lack of material.

BALD-HEADED men are said to be peculiarly susceptible to the grip. It may be that the grip, like death, loves a shining mark.

REGARDLESS of the pronunciation, Mobile ought to be a good town for the automobile.

COLONEL WATTERSON is nearly ready to lead the Democratic party's forlorn hope. All he needs is the hope.

IN A MINOR KEY.

So Near and Yet So Far.

Uncle 'Rastus—"How much fur dis 'possum, Mistah Gwaynus?"

Marketman—"Have to charge you a dollar for that 'possum, uncle. It's an unusually large and fat one."

Uncle 'Rastus (with a heavy sigh)—"Gimmy five cents' wuth o' chuck steak, Mistah Gwaynus."

Roberts.

The polygamous son-of-a-gun!
I hear him regretfully say:
"I could never be happy with one,
Were t' other two charmers away!"

Giving It Out Grudgingly.

Mrs. Chugwater—"Josiah, what do they call the people of Honduras?"

Mr. Chugwater—"Hondurascals, I believe. Can't you see I am busy reading?"

With a Crease in It.

"What is that curious looking weapon?"

"It's a Malayan kris. My soldier boy in the Philippines sent it to me, I suppose, as a sort of Krismas present."

Best He Could Do.

Teacher—"The sentence in the lesson is: 'He went there out of idle curiosity.' How would you define 'idle curiosity'? Give an instance, if one occurs to you."

Bad Boy—"Well, I think a mummy is about as idle a curiosity as any I know of, ma'am."

No Time to Spare.

His deep bass voice went pealing through
The apartments of the flat:
"We start in thirty minutes, dear,
Begin to put on your hat."

Stood the Test.

"There's no nonsense about Miss Flyppe, anyhow," remarked Raynor.

"No?" said Shyne.

"No. I happened in at a store the other day where she was buying a pair of shoes. She wasn't a bit confused and she didn't try to fool me by selecting a pair two sizes too small for her feet."

Sudden Shock.

Rivers—"Harkins carries politeness to an extreme. I returned his umbrella to him a little while ago, and he thanked me."

Brooks—"That doesn't surprise me. The wonder is that he didn't drop dead."

PERSONALS.

"I am a short, broad man," said Senator Vest the other day, "but my enemies say my speeches are both long and narrow."

Miss Wiesch recently won first prize for markmanship at the little Town of Attinghauser, made famous by Schiller. She won from over 100 competitors, including her father, seven brothers, and three sisters. The family took nine prizes in all.

The Rev. Dr. Upton says that he was once rusticating with Dr. Dwight, who has just resigned the Presidency of Yale, when they borrowed a horse from a farmer on condition they unharness him when through their drive. They filled the contract except as to the collar, which they could not get off. Dr. Dwight said: "It must have been put on when he was a colt, and the way his head's grown since it's impossible to remove it." Just then a passing milkmaid told them to turn the collar round if they wanted it off. "My dear brother," said Dwight, "either of us thinks he knows ten times as much as that woman, and yet we didn't know enough to turn the collar."

The death is announced of James Tyson, a well-known Queensland squatter. Tyson was born in 1823, and was the son of William Tyson, a Cumberland man who had gone out to Sydney about 1818. James Tyson started life as a working overseer at a salary of $150 per annum, but in 1846 he and his brother William took up a run at the junction of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers. Such was the wealth he acquired that he was able many years ago to offer the government of Queensland a loan of half a million towards the construction of a proposed transcontinental railway. In 1892, at a time of great financial strain for the colony, he took up $1,250,000 of Treasury bills in order to assist the government. Mr. Tyson was a bachelor, and prided himself on being able to live on 25 cents a day.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Tommy—"Paw, what is a deadline?" Mr. Figg—"A funeral procession."—Indianapolis Journal.

There is no fun in sleighriding unless you are about 20 years old, and in love, and the girl is with you.—Atchison Globe.

The Only Way.—She—"Do you think we will ever save up enough money to get married?" He—"Not unless we break off the engagement."—Brooklyn Life.

"Is it true that your neighbor is lacking in hospitality?" "Well, I should say it was. There's a man that won't even entertain an idea."—Detroit Free Press.

Madame (to her chambermaid)—"Justine, the doorbell rang." "Is madame sure it wasn't the clock?" "Couldn't be—it is only quarter of ten." "Yes, but madame knows the clock is fast!"—Echo de Paris.

Mr. Isolate (of Lonelyville)—"What is the matter, Amabel? You seem agitated." Mrs. Isolate (distractedly)—"O, Ferdinand! hurry into the kitchen and calm the cook! There's an eel coming through the cold-water faucet and she thinks she has the delirium tremens."—Puck.

A Chance.—Stern Parent—"So you love my daughter, do you? Can you support her, if I consent to the marriage?" College Student—"I hoped that if you considered my suit favorably you could give me a situation where I could work and rise." Stern Parent—"I could." College Student—"O, thank you, I——." Stern Parent—"I can give you a situation where you can work and rise about 5 o'clock in the morning."—Harlem Life.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Battles of Santiago from the Vanquished's Point of View—Spanish Officer Condemns His Government.

Almost the first full account of the siege and battles of Santiago from the Spanish point of view is to be found in a book published in Madrid by a Lieutenant in the Spanish navy, Don José Müller y Tejeiro. Stationed at Santiago before the arrival of Cervera's squadron, he was personally cognizant of most of the subsequent operations, and from his own diary and from accounts given him by participants in the land battles and in the sea fights he is able to give a connected and consecutive story of each day's events. He includes in his book, which he entitles "Combates y Capitulacion de Santiago de Cuba," a few official documents—such as reports of the number of troops, the returns of killed and wounded, the paper drawn up by the Spanish officers advising Toral to surrender, etc. None of these throws much new light on the campaign, their chief value, as also that of Lieutenant Tejeiro's records from day to day, being to show under what hopeless disadvantages and mismanagement the Spanish cause labored from the first.

The Lieutenant makes no complaints. He writes with true Spanish fatalism. Yet his narrative avails to set forth the neglect and insouciance of the Spanish authorities in strong colors. When Cervera entered Santiago he knew, in spite of the rejoicings in Spain, that his fleet was doomed. So did all the military authorities at Santiago—at least as soon as they learned that no more ships were coming to support Cervera. While Madrid was joyful consternation reigned in Santiago. The naval and army authorities foresaw at once what would happen—the blockade, the American military expedition, the siege and its predestined end. Yet what was done? Absolutely nothing, except to prepare to die like Spaniards. The town was but scantily provisioned to begin with. There was a margin of nine or ten days before the blockade began in which to import supplies from Jamaica, but not a ship's load entered. After it was too late the attempt was made to run in cargoes of provisions, but, of course, the American blockaders captured them all. Then there was the question of reinforcements. Fifteen or twenty thousand troops were within call at Holguin, Manzanillo, and elsewhere; but not a battalion moved. Finally, when again too late, General Escario marched his 3,000 men from Manzanillo, only to arrive after the fighting was over and to hasten the surrender of the garrison by the sooner exhausting their meager supplies.

As for Cervera's squadron, Lieutenant Tejeiro adds new details to the facts showing the crippled condition in which it went out to be destroyed. Short of coal, short of guns, short of ammunition, with boilers and engines out of order, the ships were lost before they sailed. No one knew this more certainly than Cervera and his men. They went out only on positive orders, and they went out to infallible destruction. The serene courage with which they did it is enough to justify Lieutenant Tejeiro in asserting that July 3, in spite of its disastrous results, was a glorious day for Spain. No country ever saw her sons go to certain death with a calmer bravery. It is a fine picture which the Lieutenant gives us of a gallant gentleman when he describes Cervera on his flagship at the moment of clearing the channel. Already the Maria Teresa was under a hail of shot, already the dead and wounded were thick on its decks and in its batteries. But the Admiral coolly stepped to the ship's side to see the pilot off, and called out, smiling, "Good-by, pilot; hurry out of this! They mustn't fail to pay you, for you have earned your money."

The fighting on land was clearly as much of a revelation of the American soldier to the Spanish as it was of the Spanish to the American. Lieutenant Tejeiro speaks in warm praise and with a certain surprise of the intrepid dash of the American troops charging intrenchments held by men with modern repeating rifles. But the Spanish regulars lived up to that proudest Spanish boast, that they "knew how to die." Out of 520 men in the trenches at El Caney but eighty came out alive. It was the Twenty-ninth Battalion of the Constitution that bore the brunt of this deadly assault, and Lieutenant Tejeiro says, what we have heard from other sources, that, after the surrender, whenever the American soldiers saw a Spaniard with "29" on his collar they instantly fell to shaking his hand and offering to treat him. A like agreeable discovery of each other's quality was made in the care of the Spanish wounded who fell into our hands.

He closes with a few frank remarks about the causes which led to the Spanish loss of Cuba. Chief among these he places the selfish exploitation of the island, solely in the interest of Spain and of Spanish officials. Then he also admits, while he deplores, the excessive cruelty which had marked Spanish administration, and especially Spanish attempts to put down insurrection. Outrage provoking outrage and massacre leading to massacre, the condition of things in Cuba at the beginning of last year was, he confesses, such as to excuse if not justify interference by other countries.—Editorial Review in New York Evening Post.

Public Lighting in England.

When Lord Kelvin, the British scientist, was in America a year or so ago, he told of the interesting experiments that were being made in Shoreditch, one of the parishes of London, in the utilization of street sweepings and garbage in the operation of a municipal electric lighting plant.

The result of the experiment has just been made known. Up to a year ago the people of Shoreditch had paid about $30,000 a year to have the garbage and street refuse carted to barges on the Thames. They had paid also about $20,000 a year for gas to light the streets and public buildings of the parish. A year ago it was decided to establish an electric lighting plant. That was done at a cost of $60,000, or $10,000 more than the annual expenditure for light and the removal of garbage. This plant has been operated twenty-four hours a day for six days of each week, furnishing power for the operation of small factories during the day and for street lighting purposes at night. The street sweepings have furnished nearly all the fuel required, the cost of the coal consumed during the year being only $432. The total expenditure for the first year on account of the operation of the plant was $19,070, and the interest, sinking fund, rents, and depreciation amounted to $10,205, bringing the total cost up to $29,275. The total receipts for the sale of light and power, including a credit equal to the average charge for street lighting by gas, were $45,205. That left a profit of $15,930 for the parish treasury, which will be used, it is said, in enlarging the plant. Furnaces have been erected also for the burning of the part of the garbage that cannot be used as fuel in the electric lighting plant, and the waste steam will be used for heating the water in public baths.

The experiment has been so successful, it is said, that other parishes in London will establish similar plants, and it is expected that the whole of London may eventually be lighted at practically no cost to the people.

The people of American cities, it appears, have much to learn from their European cousins as to the economizing of municipal expenditures.—Cleveland Leader.

The Real Power in Spain.

It is now three and a half centuries since Ignatius of Loyola set up his motto, "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam," at the head of the Jesuit society, and yet today that association still holds the balance of power in Spain. The most important personage of the kingdom is not the little monarch or his Prime Minister, Sagasta, nor is it even Don Carlos, the proposed usurper, but the central figure is a priest, Father Martin, head of the society of the Jesuits, and known familiarly as the "Black Pope." He it is who will really decide whether the Carlists are to wear the crown or whether the little Alfonso is to retain the scepter until he is of sufficient age to use it for anything more serious than a plaything. The thing that holds the Carlist movement in abeyance is lack of money. Don Carlos does not want the throne badly enough to risk his private fortune for its getting, and the only person likely to supply the deficiency is Father Martin, controller of the heaped up coffers of the Jesuits. If he sees it is to the advantage of his order to change Kings, then Alfonso's days of rule are numbered. It is said that the Pope has made a direct appeal to him not to interfere, but so strong is he in his position that he may turn a deaf ear toward the Vatican. It would seem that his favor would lean to the Carlists, who have been educated according to the Jesuit tenets, while the reigning Prince had not that training. The association which he heads is the richest in the world, and he can easily put the requisite funds at the disposal of the proposed insurrectionists and end their uncertainty. The Pope and the interests of his society may hold back his hand, but the fate of Spain lies in his control. The Iberian crown is as a dice box in his hand, and on his next cast there waits the destiny not of two men only but of a nation.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Enormous Future Value of Manila Hemp.

The unique fiber plant of the Philippines is not the least among our new acquisitions. We shall monopolize its production unless other tropical regions have better success in their further attempts to transplant it. Thus far Manila hemp is a commercial success only when raised in the Philippines. It is one of the chief resources of the islands, and for ten years this country has taken an average of 41 per cent of the total exports.

From the bast, or fibrous outer leaf, comes the coarse, strong fiber, which is the best material used for sailcloths and cordage. It is particularly recommended by the fact that it is not easily rotted by salt water. The fiber yielded by the inner stalks is fine and weak, and from it are woven textile fabrics superior in softness and lightness to those made of the best Russian hemp. These fabrics are seldom exported, being bought by Chinese merchants at Manila for local consumption. This useful variety of the banana plant, accordingly, yields two qualities of fiber, the one strong and coarse and the other fine, soft, and pliable, and both are in great demand.

Manila hemp produces, under the best conditions, as high as 3,000 pounds of fiber to the acre, and though 6,528,965 bales have been exported in the last ten years the industry is still in its infancy and is capable of enormous expansion. Its development, like all things under Spanish colonial rule, has been spasmodic and unsystematic. A recent writer on the Philippines says that under proper encouragement the Orient itself would absorb more than the entire present product. The world's markets will take several fold the quantity of fiber that is now supplied.

We shall see what American energy and ingenuity will achieve in the development of a great industry, which we may wholly control, in a land where there is not a single well-kept farm or plantation today, where there is no agricultural machinery outside the sugar mills, and where a sharpened stick does service as a plow.—New York Sun.

Presidential Contest in 1900.

Our esteemed Kentucky contemporary, the Louisville Courier-Journal, which during the progress of Bryanism, which it will have none of, has rebuked the Democracy always with its face turned in hostility on the Republicans, offers to the Democrats a Palmer and Buckner sort of ticket consisting of Dewey for President and Lee for Vice President, to be nominated on a platform of the "Stars and Stripes, God bless them."

This good-humored suggestion of an impossibility means, of course, that the Stars and Stripes are flying in the American imagination so high as to make a Bryan platform hopeless and a Republican platform impregnable, and that the next President is to be William McKinley, by the approval of an overwhelming majority of voters.

It will be a gloomy task for the Democratic party to attempt to divide politically within a year a nation which at present is not divided. The North and South are one again. There is no Democratic-Republican disagreement about the tariff. The country is substantially one on the question of expansion, and again as to the building of the Nicaragua Canal. There is no opportunity for the Chicago platform party to offer serious opposition to the Republicans, except through the more extreme passions of Bryanism, and those are impotent in a land that flourishes like the United States.—New York Sun.

Slaughter of Big Game in Maine.

The season for shooting deer and moose in Maine closed with the old year, and the statistics seem to show that a new record of slaughter has been made. Nevertheless, it is said that the number of deer is increasing, and there seems to be no falling off as yet in the number of moose, though the Fish and Game commission thinks that this noble animal is in danger of extinction. The caribou is already becoming scarce, as will be seen by the figures showing the number of animals shot in the last five years, from 1894 to 1898: Deer, 1,001, 1,581, 2,[illegible], 2,940, 3,082; moose, 45, 112, 133, 139, [illegible]; caribou, 50, 130, 130, 78, 59. During the season 1,763 men and three women registered as hunters and paid $221,257 to guides. The number of non-resident hunters employing guides was 5,820, and it is estimated that these non-residents spent some $2,000,000 in the State. If no record is made as an offset of guides shot by green sportsmen this year it is at least a matter for congratulatory surprise. The lot of the backwoods guide is not a happy one. There are 204 hotels and camps supported by hunters and fishermen, and 150 steamers are used almost exclusively by them. Evidently Maine will stay in the game as long as the game stays in Maine.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

President McKinley's Afternoon Drive.

Every pleasant afternoon the President's carriage, a most luxurious affair, with rubber tires and ball-bearing running gear, rolls up to the White House about 4:30 to receive the President and Mrs. McKinley. A well groomed coachman and footman occupy seats on the box. When the President and Mrs. McKinley come from the White House a messenger beckons the driver, who lashes the horses with his long whip, and in an instant the carriage is in front of the portico. The footman jumps down, opens the carriage door, assists Mrs. McKinley and the President inside, steps on the box, and the carriage speeds away. The customary afternoon ride is through the residence portion of the city. The carriage rolls along at a pretty rapid clip, and about an hour is consumed in the ride. If the afternoon is pleasant the top of the vehicle is let down and the President and his wife enjoy the air. There is no truth, the New York World's Washington correspondent says, in the old story about a half dozen detectives following the President in his rides. This was the case when Mr. Cleveland was in the White House, but not so with the present occupant of the mansion.

Kites May Supplant Sledge Dogs.

William A. Eddy, the kite flyer, sent up a self-recording thermometer attached to a string of kites at his home in Bayonne, N. J. He used seven kites, arranged in tandem order. The thermometer left the earth at 12:58 p. m., when the temperature at the sea level was 26° above zero. When the thermometer reached a height of [illegible] feet, the thermometer recorded 14° above zero, a fall of 12°.

As registered by the pull of the kites, the wind velocity was from eight to fourteen miles an hour. Later in the afternoon Mr. Eddy hitched a common sled to the kite string and put his little girl on the sled. The kites pulled the sled along mostly at a slow rate, but this was varied by occasional swift spurts. Mr. Eddy thinks this use of kites may prove of advantage in helping sledge dogs do their work in arctic expeditions where smooth surfaces can be found.—New York Sun.

How We Became Europe's Creditor.

The Baltimore Sun dwells on the significance of the fact that our exports largely exceed our imports. It says:

"In the case of the United States it is undoubtedly true that our excess of exports means that we are paying off bonded and other debt and getting in gold—which improves our position. The calculation has been made that in the last few years the aggregate excess of our exports over imports has largely exceeded a billion dollars, with the result that we have become Europe's creditors to a large amount. Unquestionably the excess of our exports at present indicates a prosperous state of affairs from a financial and monetary point of view, though, as a general rule, only debtor and backward nations export more than they import."

Strange Funeral Customs.

In an interesting history of his parish the Rev. James Murray of Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, mentions that "amid the enjoyments of the people we must not fail to notice funerals," and he calls attention to a curious custom which was prevalent in connection with them. It appears a sieve containing clay pipes filled with tobacco was handed round just before the cortége started. Then the mourners smoked, and when the kirkyard was reached, as the grave was being filled, each stepped solemnly forward and cast his pipe "amang the mools."

TANNER FAVORS LOWER FARES.

Declares in Message the Allen Law Fails to Remedy Existing Evils.

FIXES FOUR-CENT LIMIT.

Decries Municipal Ownership and Suggested Forms of Compensation.

STANDS FOR STATE CONTROL

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—Saving his recommendations concerning street railway legislation for the last subject head of his message today to the State Legislature, Governor John R. Tanner advanced them as the most important included in the document. He foreshadowed the repeal of the Allen bill by the statement that it, like the old dummy act, failed to comply with the situation of the day.

The next measure, he argued, should stipulate a lower fare, twenty-five rides for $1, six rides for 25 cents, while it should give the State Railroad and Warehouse commission the power to control the street railways. He decried municipal ownership:

"I desire to call your especial attention," says the message, "to the urgent necessity for street railway legislation. Only two such statutes were ever enacted in Illinois. One dates back to 1874, and was virtually repealed long ago by the inventive genius of the American people. Horses and dummies as the motive power in this branch of the common carrier business are now as obsolete as the stage coach and the ferryboat.

"It was not until two years ago that the fact that the State had no legislation upon its statute books, specifically applying to one of the greatest and most necessary branches of business of a semi-public and semi-private character, was recognized.

"The Fortieth General Assembly deserves credit instead of censure for attempting to supply that defect, but the act passed in 1897, and known as the Allen law, fell far short of meeting the full requirements of the situation. It deserves to be remembered that the first railroad and warehouse act, passed in 1871, also failed of its purpose. It was repealed by a substitute, and the substitute worked so well that no material change has ever been made in its provisions.

Hopes for Just Law.

"It is to be hoped that the year 1899 will be remarkable in the legislative annals of Illinois as the date of the enactment of a street railway law fully meeting the just demands of the people in the cities of Illinois in connection with this branch of common carrier service.

"Having achieved great and indisputable success as the pioneer in the line of steam railway legislation, Illinois should now also blaze the way to such legislation for city railways as shall give the people who patronize them the lowest possible fare consistent with the property rights involved.

"The act of 1897 was based, first of all, upon the principle that no car tracks should be laid on a street without the consent of the owners of the abutting property. This is a recognition of 'home rule' which should always obtain.

"Its second leading feature was that the permit, or franchise, should be limited to fifty years, and might be as much shorter as the City Council or Town board, as the case might be, saw fit to make it.

"In my opinion, fifty years is not too long. However, the necessity for granting and the duration of a franchise should be left to the Common Council of the city. The usual length of street railway franchises in the cities of this country is fifty years, independent of State legislation, but in some cases it is perpetual and in others as low as twenty years.

"The third leading feature of the act fixes a maximum charge of five cents for each ride, but limits the time this fare may be charged to twenty years. This five-cent fare was allowed upon the supposition that a certain per cent of the gross earnings of the line should be paid into the municipal treasury.

Patrons Should Have Benefits.

"Right here is the really objectionable feature of the law. After mature consideration of the subject I am firmly convinced that the true way is to give the patrons of the line the benefit of the reduced cost of building and operating street railroads.

"The principle of railway control embodied in the present constitution of the State, and applied through what is known as the railroad and warehouse act, should be extended to street railways. The necessity for this must be apparent to all reasonable minds. The loss of life at grade crossings of steam and street railways in the entire State in the last year has been appalling, and far in excess of the loss of life on steam railroads.

"I suggest that the Railroad and Warehouse commission be empowered to regulate the crossing of steam railroads with street railways, and be given full authority to specify the place, manner, and mode of such crossings, as well as the appliances and regulations for preserving life and preventing accidents at such crossings.

"The same reasons also that exist for requiring the various steam railroads in the State of Illinois to make annual reports to the Railroad and Warehouse commission, showing the physical condition of such railroads, the amount of their indebtedness, their gross earnings, operating expenses, etc., apply equally to street railways.

"I would therefore suggest that street railways be required to make reports to the Railroad and Warehouse commission of like character as these steam railroads are now required by law to make.

"It is also necessary to secure to the patrons of these street railways such reduction in fares as the reduced cost of construction and operation, also of interest charges, justify.

"It is within the scope of the State constitution and the law to fix reasonable maximum rates of compensation for the services rendered, the same to be prima facie evidence of fairness. There should be a reasonable and equitable reduction in street car fares.

Four Cents Per Ride.

"In my opinion, from the investigation which I have been able to make, the reasonable maximum charge for tickets entitling the holder to twenty-five rides should not exceed $1, being equal to four cents per ride, and tickets for six rides should be sold for twenty-five cents.

"It would seem, at present, that a maximum rate of five cents for a single ride would not be unreasonable, but it must be remembered that, if such legislation should be adopted, such further reduction of street car fares could be made by the Railroad and Warehouse commission from time to time as conditions might justify.

"Or, if on a full investigation of the subject, it should be found that a lower maximum rate than five cents for a single ride could be adopted—after paying a just remuneration for the services rendered and a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested—then such lower maximum rate should be made.

"I am aware that it is insisted in certain quarters that instead of a reduction of fares the traction companies should be required to pay a fixed per cent of their gross earnings into the municipal treasury. However much they may differ as to the percentage, they all agree in denying to the people who ride in street cars the benefit of the economies introduced in this line of common carrier business, insisting that all the benefit should go to the tax-payers instead of to the patrons of the road. Bitter as has been the discussion, there has been entire agreement in this assumption.

"The right of the General Assembly to pass such a measure as I recommend is beyond reasonable dispute. The constitution expressly provides that the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight not only on steam, but 'on the different railroads of the State.' The so-called 'granger decisions' of both the Supreme Court of Illinois and of the United States uphold this provision of the constitution, and the legislation based on it was also upheld.

Cites Court Decision.

"The Supreme Court of the United States laid down this proposition in the decision rendered at the October term, 1876:

"Under the powers inherent in every sovereignty a government may regulate the conduct of its citizens toward each other, and when necessary for the public good the manner in which each shall use his own property. It has in the exercise of those powers been customary in England, from time immemorial, and in this country from its first colonization, to regulate common carriers, hackmen, bakers, millers, wharfingers, innkeepers, etc., and in so doing to fix a maximum of charge to be made for services rendered, accommodations furnished, and articles sold.

"Not content with this broad proposition, the decision added, that, 'the limitation of legislative enactment of the rate of charge for services rendered in a public employment for the use of property in which the public has an interest establishes no new principle in the law, but only gives a new effect to an old one.' It is precisely a 'new effect' to an old principle which is needed to round out the duty as respects railroads laid upon the General Assembly by the constitution of 1870.

"It is a low estimate to say that where one person rides in the steam cars within the entire border of the State, there are 100 persons who ride in the street cars of the City of Chicago alone, and there are thirty or more other cities in the State that enjoy street railway facilities. Going a journey by steam, however short, is a rare experience with most people in every State, but almost everybody who lives in a city depends upon the street cars for the means of getting about in the daily affairs of life.

"The proportion of the population in a great city who live within walking distance of their places of labor or business is insignificant and the keeping of carriages is confined to the wealthy few. Nearly every wageworker—from children who run errands to the high-salaried heads of departments—is dependent upon the street cars and patronizes them at least twice a day, six days a week.

"Most of these people are obliged to practice close economy to make both ends meet. In thousands of Chicago households several members of the family are obliged to pool their earnings to keep the wolf from the family door, and more is paid for street car fare than for the rent of the house in which the family lives.

Talks of "Highway Robbery."

"The general policy of highway robbery of the common people, for the benefit of the rich, in the presentation of which resort has been had to the most unscrupulous and virulent vilification, must not be allowed to prevail. It is as abhorrent to common justice as to the spirit of our constitution.

"The railroad and street railway properties of this State should pay their full share of taxes according to value, and their patrons should enjoy the benefits of protection from extortionate charges as contemplated in the constitution of 1870. But why should these people who ride in street cars be barred out from the benefits of street car economies to lessen the taxes of those who ride in carriages?

"They should have their fair share of those economies precisely as the purchaser of a barrel of flour or a pound of sugar gets his fair share of the economies introduced into the production and manufacture of wheat and the production and refining of sugar. Why single out the riders on street cars as the victims of special taxation? Street cars are little patronized by the rich; they are the poor man's family wagon. Because the municipality owns the roadbed is no reason for this oppression of the poor for the benefit of the rich. If it were, then toll gates should be set up all over the State, alike in city and country, and everybody charged for driving or walking along the highway.

"The streets do not belong to the taxpayers of the city nor to the abutting property-owners, but they belong to the whole public, the same as the public highway in the country, and because the abutting property-owner is taxed for keeping up the street gives him no vested right in the street any more than the farmer who owns a section of land upon the highway and pays heavy road and bridge taxes for keeping up the road owns a special interest in the highways. These streets, like the public roads of the country, are public highways and belong to the public, the whole people.

Deals in Theories.

"If the plan of levying toll on the patrons of street cars, through the exaction of a percentage of gross receipts for the benefit of the taxpayers—thus making travel instead of property sustain the burdens of taxation—had been applied to all the steam railroads of the State, the revenues of the State from that one source alone would have exceeded long ago the total legitimate expenses of the State government, and that not only for governmental purposes but also for charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, and an appalling and dangerous surplus be left in the State Treasury; and if Chicago should be allowed to levy tribute upon every man, woman, and child who pays fare on a street car within its limits its City Hall would be a rogue's paradise, indeed.

"The vituperation and virulent vilification resorted to in the discussion of this great question should have no influence with your honorable body, nor should there be any demagogical unfairness shown toward vested rights.

"The railroad properties in Illinois, city or country, steam or electric, should pay their fair share of taxes, according to value, upon the same basis of valuation as other property, and the patrons of them all, and all alike, should be transported at rates as low as possible consistent with a fair return on the money invested and the risks run.

"The holder of railroad bonds of every kind is entitled to all the interest his bonds call for and the shareholder to a reasonable dividend. Interest and dividends, like operating expenses, should be all adequately provided for out of the revenues of the business. What there is over really belongs to the patrons of the roads. Herein there should be no distinction between general and city railroads, but as the custom with city railroads in this country is to charge a uniform rate for long and short hauls, the problem in that kind of railroads is greatly simplified.

"Nor is there anything new in the plan suggested of leaving single fares at the five-cent rate and selling a certain number of rides at a reduction. It has been found to work well, and the principle involved has been applied to steam railroads.

Chapter from the Past.

"It cannot be necessary to plead precedent. Illinois was, in the early seventies, the pioneer State in railway reform in the interest of the 'plain plain,' to use Mr. Lincoln's term. Every citizen of this State has reason to be proud of the fact that where Illinois led nearly every State has since followed.

"In the early stages of the 'granger movement' the representatives of railroad properties were greatly alarmed. They were afraid that the rights of property would be sacrificed to appease popular clamor. But that fear was wholly groundless. Although it was impracticable for the Legislature to prescribe an exact charge, and it was necessary, therefore, to vest great discression and power in a board of three men, the Railroad and Warehouse commission, there has never been any charge of an improper use of the power conferred brought against that board during all these years in the discharge of its railway obligations. But under the simple and direct plan recommended there can be no possible danger of any abuse of delegated authority.

"The agitation of this subject has served to bring out latent socialism in the form of a proposition to take street car service out of the hands of private enterprise and vest the ownership of the lines now built, or hereafter to be built, in the municipality itself. Municipal management and business enterprise do not harmonize. One covers up the mistakes of the other.

"There are now about 12,000 persons employed in operating the street cars of Chicago alone, and there are about thirty other cities in the State which have street car service.

Evil in Municipal Ownership.

"Municipal ownership would mean that these large armies of industry should be turned into vast political forces, subject to the dictation in politics of whoever happened to be Mayor of the city. It cannot be necessary to make any argument before so intelligent a body as this Legislature against a proposition so abhorrent to common sense."

In the introduction of the message Governor Tanner congratulates the people of Illinois upon the part taken by the State in the Spanish-American war. Illinois, he said, was the first State to assemble its volunteer quota and the first to muster its men into the United States service.

Under the cover of reference to the present prosperity of the people of the State he offers as a commentary the conditions existing at the close of the Democratic administration, January, 1897. He says:

This was the direful condition of affairs in the State and nation when, upon the 11th of January, 1897, I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office of Governor. Upon investigation I found the State Treasury empty and the payment of appropriations to many of the State institutions in arrears. The outstanding indebtedness of the State government, in all its departments, was approximately $1,800,000; the property of the State, particularly of its educational, charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, was much out of repair and rapidly deteriorating, and there was not a dollar at the command of the State administration with which to pay this debt or restore this valuable property to its former condition.

Governor Tanner refers to the Pana and Virden troubles under the head of "general labor statistics." An oversupply of coal, he says, gave the excuse for difficulties between operators and miners. He compliments capital and labor for the conservatism which kept them from being embroiled elsewhere.

As to Labor Troubles.

He says reports to the secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a total coal production of 18,500,000 tons and the employment of 35,000 men, representing a population of 150,000 people. The message goes on:

Considering the excessive productive powers in connection with the limited market demands and the inevitable effects of such conditions on values, those having money and labor invested in mining properties are to be congratulated on the success that has thus far attended the effort to create a closer sympathy and a stronger bond of fellowship in the prosecution of plans embracing the mutual dependent interests of both classes. It was the effort to enforce compliance with the interstate mining scale that produced the labor disturbances in the State, assuming notable proportions at Pana and Virden.

The wonder is, considering the magnitude and complexity of the question involved in an effort to determine an equitable mining rate, covering five of our principal bituminous coal producing States, that causes for opposition and disagreement did not more frequently occur. The mine-owners at Pana absolutely refused to recognize the requests and subpœnas of the State Board of Arbitration. The situation at Virden, now happily settled, was somewhat different. At that point the mine-owners agreed to leave the entire question to the jurisdiction of the State board, but refused to accept the award. In the one case there was the positive refusal to treat with the arbitration board at all, and in the other a refusal to be bound by its findings.

For the prevention of future strife, Governor Tanner recommended a more obligatory arbitration law, compelling both parties in the dispute to submit their case to an arbitration board. By the present law, he says, the board is unable also to enforce its decisions. He resumes:

Although the law provides that a decision shall be binding upon the parties joining in the application for a period of six months, unless one of the parties shall sooner terminate its force by sixty days' notice to the opposite party, the board is utterly powerless to enforce its decisions in case of disobedience. In a vast majority of cases, the decree of an arbitrating body will be honorably and faithfully carried out. This has been the general experience not only in this but in other States.

But events of the last year, quite familiar to the public, clearly demonstrate that cases will sometimes arise in which the decision will be ignored and repudiated. When both employer and employés submit their differences to this board they enter into a voluntary and solemn agreement to abide by its decision, whether that decision be favorable or adverse, and there is no valid reason why agreements of this character should not be respected and fulfilled.

Had the Chicago-Virden Coal company adhered to its agreement and obeyed the decision of the Board of Arbitration the deplorable events which followed its repudiation of the decision and the terrible bloodshed of the 12th of October, 1898, would have been wholly averted, and a distressed community would have been instantly restored to peace and its accustomed prosperity.

In cases of this kind the board ought to be empowered to secure the medium of the courts, or by some other means equally effective. A frequent exercise of such a power would probably be unnecessary, but the power should exist if arbitration is to be completely successful. I cordially recommend legislation to this end.

Governor Tanner concludes his discussion of labor matters with the recommendation that the State should interest itself in the establishment of employment agencies. He attacks the private employment agencies, saying they are operated solely to get fees from persons out of work. Rendering aid to those honestly seeking employment, he says, is a legitimate State function.

Money for National Guard.

The message deals at some length with the affairs of the Illinois National Guard. After a complimentary account of the war service of the regiments of the guard as national volunteers he asks from the Legislature an increased appropriation for the organization. Uniforms, he says, are worn out, and armory expenses have increased. He advises the consideration of the possibility of acquiring the lake front for an armory site for the Chicago regiments, saying the chance is not one to be passed carelessly by.

High tribute is paid to the State Agricultural board for offering the fair grounds buildings for the shelter of the volunteers at the time of the call to arms, and at the same time is injected a covert hint of the need of a permanent mobilization structure at Springfield, as follows:

It was most unfortunate for our patriotic soldier boys, who responded so promptly and assembled so quickly to the President's call for troops, that this State had no permanent structure designed for the accommodation of the National Guard when rendezvoused, and it was fortunate that the State possessed buildings, on the grounds devoted to the State fair, which could be utilized in emergency as temporary shelter for troops. Without these buildings, who may say what greater hardships might not have been inflicted upon the flower of the youth of this State when those young men dropped the pen, the plow, the jackplane, and the hammer, or even more humble means of earning a livelihood indoors, to grasp the gun, the saber, or the swab and rush to their country's aid through any sort of trial or privation which the soldier's life might bring them?

Deals with Charities.

The message shows the charitable institutions under State control have asked for appropriations aggregating $1,572,000 per annum for the two fiscal years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901. Governor Tanner recommends a State institution for the care of epileptics and the adoption of some system for the care of destitute and neglected children, who are, he says, sure to grow up paupers or criminals unless given attention. Recommendation is given also for the establishment of an institution for the care of feeble-minded children.

In dealing with the affairs of the State Board of Agriculture the message recommends an exhibit of the agricultural products of Illinois at the Paris exposition. The value of corn as a food product could be impressed in particular upon the Europeans through the medium of the exposition.

The Legislature is asked to increase the appropriation to the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners in order that it may continue to conduct tests to determine the presence in cattle of tuberculosis and pay for the animals condemned in consequence of tests.

Governor Tanner recites the history of the State Board of Pardons. In the year between July 1, 1897, and July 1, 1898, the board considered 223 applications for pardon, recommended pardons in 20 cases, and commutations of sentence in 47 cases. The Executive says he approved every recommendation. He asserts that the board is fulfilling its mission well and that its creation was an act of wisdom.

While approving the operations of the indeterminate sentence law in the abstract and declaring the parole system admirable in most of its workings, Governor Tanner recommends an amendment allowing friendless convicts to share in parole benefits. Under the law no prisoner can be paroled unless some one finds a position for him.

Change in Parole Law.

Men on parole, he says further, are employed at the lowest wages, they being willing to accept any wages from a person who will give them the chance of leaving the penitentiary. Such labor, he said, was fatal to free labor. The message proceeds:

I therefore recommend such change in the parole law as will give the board power to release a prisoner on his own parole, furnishing him with the same amount of money and a suit of clothes as the State gives to a prisoner at the expiration of a definite sentence—requiring him, of course, to remain in the State and report each month to the Sheriff of the county in which he is employed, as well as to the board or the warden of the penitentiary where he was confined.

This would enable him to leave the prison on the same basis, so far as seeking employment is concerned, as the one who had received a definite sentence and final discharge. He would then have a greater incentive to reform and be less liable to return to criminal ways, as he would be free from the taunts, insults, and hardships which many paroled prisoners have to bear for fear of being reported and returned to prison if their manhood asserts itself.

This amendment gives the unfortunate criminal who has not friends to secure his release an opportunity to regain his former status and become a useful citizen. It makes an absolute condition, where now exists a mere theory, and opens up the way to good citizenship to every prisoner who desires to reform.

Recommendation is made for a uniform law for negotiable instruments. Seven States have enacted already such a law.

The State University receives liberal treatment in the message, recommendation for the passage of the usual appropriation being made, together with the recommendation that funds be supplied for the erection of a building for a college of agriculture.

Under the report of the Secretary of State attention is called to the need of the Capitol Building for repairs. The same report advises that the names of corporations which never have been in business should be stricken from the State list.

WORK ON RIVER BILL ESTIMATES.

New Measure to Carry About $10,000,000 for Internal Improvements.

WILL LIMIT PROJECTS.

Added to Amount in Civil Service Fund Total Will Be About $25,000,000.

NEWS OF NATION'S CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.

Confer on River and Harbor Bill.

Informal conferences were held today among members of the River and Harbor committee, and a formal meeting will be held tomorrow morning to start in on the estimate for the big bill carrying millions for internal improvement. It has been pretty well decided by the committee that such a bill shall be passed at the present session, and there will be some hearings in regard to different projects.

There is a decided feeling in the committee in favor of keeping down the appropriation as far as possible. It has been informally agreed to limit the number of new projects materially, because the work authorized by the last river and harbor bill is still far from being expended. It is believed that it will be possible to limit the actual appropriations authorized by the new bill to about $10,000,000.

The last river and harbor bill was something of an extravagant one, providing for projects reaching upwards of $30,000,000. These continuing appropriations are still to be provided for, and the sundry civil bill will carry about $15,000,000 for this work. This sum with the $10,000,000 to be immediately authorized by the new measure will make a total of about $25,000,000 to be spent by the army engineers during the next fiscal year on improvements of the rivers and harbors.

The committee realizes that immense pressure will be brought to bear in behalf of new appropriations, but it is felt that additional projects should not be authorized or appropriated for until those now under way have been substantially disposed of.

While the Senate is engaged on the peace treaty and the routine appropriations, the House will have plenty of time to dispose of the river and harbor measure.

The Chicago and Calumet work having been already authorized, will be provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

"Efforts have been put forward for some time by friends of Captain James G. Blaine to have the order rescinded by which he was mustered out of service last Saturday. They hope to have him reinstated, but have been unsuccessful thus far, although an order has been entered to make his honorable discharge take effect at the end of the present month, thus giving additional time in which to present his case for reassignment to duty.

Urge Prompt Payment of Army Claims.

An effort was made today by the State Claims commission of the War department to facilitate the settlement of claims of individuals and corporations for furnishing equipment to the volunteer army. This commission, which is composed of army officers, drafted a bill and addressed a communication on the subject to the Secretary of War, who transmitted it to Congress. The commission in its report says:

"Claims for supplies furnished for the equipment of the volunteer army in the Spanish-American war have brought to our attention many instances of hardships resulting from the great delay in making payments.

"There remains unprovided for a class of meritorious claims of patriotic individuals who furnished supplies and services in the confident expectation of prompt payment.

"Although our orders do not make it our duty to bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary, we are strongly impressed with both the injustice and impolicy of allowing these claims to remain longer unpaid, and recommend legislation giving the Treasury authority to promptly pay these claims."

Owing to the general prevalence of the grip the attendance of Senators and Representatives was slim today. Barely a quorum was present in the Senate, and the session lasted fourteen minutes. In the House only about 100 members made their appearance. Illinois was largely represented, however, nearly every member of the State delegation being present. Pash Warner had charge of the bill to codify the civil and criminal laws of Alaska.

Jerry Simpson Objects to Standing Army.

"If we are going in the land-grabbing business to compete with the pirates of Europe," said Jerry Simpson of Kansas, "we will need a large standing army. Otherwise I cannot see the necessity for a large increase during times of peace.

"A national guard is what we need, which should be placed on the same basis as the regular army. It should be armed and equipped exactly as the permanent organization. It should go into camp at least once each year, and be put through maneuvers in order to fit the men for instant service when they are needed.

"This would obviate the necessity of spending millions of dollars, and would give us an army which would be the peer of any in the world, and would be in readiness to be called upon at any time."

Captain Warren H. Cowles of the Fourth Infantry has been relieved from duty as chief mustering officer of Florida and ordered to join his regiment at Fort Sheridan preparatory to the campaign in the Philippines.

Col. Haywood's Difficult Task at Guam.

Colonel Haywood, commandant of the marine corps which made such a brilliant record at Guantanamo, is preparing to take possession of the Island of Guam. Under the terms of both the treaty and protocol that island is to be used as a naval station, and hence the navy will have to provide for its permanent occupation and defense.

Colonel Haywood will send an advance guard of 150 marines to represent the majesty of the United States.

This is a bigger undertaking than might be imagined. Guam, as the sailors say, is 2,000 miles away from nowhere and there are absolutely no supplies of any kind to be obtained on the island. It will be necessary therefore not only to equip the marines for a long stay, and to select five-year men for this duty, but the department will also have to provide them with materials for charts, provisions for months at a time, camp furniture, beds, bedding, and every possible article needed for their comfort and convenience.

For this reason it will take some time to get the detachment off, but when they do arrive at their lonely post they will be equipped to hold the fort for an indefinite length of time.

While Representative Hilborn of California is one of the neatest members of the House, he seldom adorns himself with a tie. When he does wear one, however, it is of the white lawn variety and with his frock coat of the latest pattern he is often mistaken for a bridegroom, notwithstanding his gray hair.

Senator Allison hopes to get some work out of the Appropriations committee tomorrow, but if he does it will be almost entirely through the assistance of the Democratic members. Senators Hale and Quay are attending to their own Legislatures at home; Senators Sewell and Cockrell are still sick with the grip, and Senator Cullom is laid up with his accident. The prospects, therefore, for early consideration of the appropriation bills are not bright.

Hull's Illness Will Not Delay Army Bill.

General Hull of Iowa, who is suffering with the grip, is not so well today, and it is not expected he will be able to leave his home for ten days. There will not be any delay in taking up the bill providing for increasing the army, however, and Griffin of Wisconsin will in all probability have charge of the measure.

Colonel Marsh is the ranking member of the Military committee in the absence of the chairman, and under ordinary circumstances would have charge of the bill. But the Illinoisan does not approve the measure, and when he voted to report it out of the committee gave notice that he reserved the right to antagonize it.

This fact would naturally interfere with the successful handling of the bill, and Griffin, who is the third member of the committee and favors the bill, will be in charge of it if General Hull's illness should prevent his attendance upon the sessions of the House.

Senator Cullom is resting easily after his slip on the ice on Monday night. He was severely bruised and shocked by the fall, but his injuries are not serious and he will be out again, so the physician says, within a day or two.

Reasons Why Choate Will Go to St. James.

Joseph Choate's appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain was practically decided upon today at the White House. The President discussed the situation thoroughly with the Cabinet today, and as a result felt sufficiently certain of his ground to talk the matter over with Senator Platt when the New York leader called at the White House today.

It is expected the nomination will be sent to the Senate immediately. It is a well known fact that the President intended to appoint Whitelaw Reid Ambassador to Great Britain, but the announcement was made prematurely, thus giving Platt an opportunity to file a written protest against the selection.

The delay has been largely owing to the hope of the President that the New York Senator would withdraw his opposition to the editor, but instead of this he became more firm. He represented that there was nothing personal in his protest, but asserted that he acted as the representative of the regular Republican organization in New York State, which Mr. Reid had repeatedly attacked and which could not be expected to submit to his appointment to one of the best offices within the gift of the President, as that would be in effect an administration indorsement of the attack on the regular organization.

Mr. Platt went so far as to say that he would not oppose any individual, whatever wing of the party he might belong to, who had not openly oposed the organization. He announced that under the circumstances, and acting under the instructions of the State Central committee, he would find it necessary to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Reid's appointment in the Senate and to hang it up indefinitely by making a personal matter of it.

Senator Platt was quite willing that either Elihu Root or Joseph Choate, neither of whom has always acted heartily with the organization, should be chosen, and the President, not wishing to create a split in New York State, as was done by the last Chief Executive from Ohio, reluctantly decided to abandon Mr. Reid and selected Mr. Choate, who has frequently acted with the independent element in New York, whose ability and integrity are beyond question, and who has a private fortune sufficient to maintain his position as Ambassador to Great Britain with dignity.

The President has not yielded to any dictation from Senator Platt, except so far as not to appoint a man whose confirmation could not be secured so long as Platt openly opposed it.

President McKinley has granted pardon to the twelve Pillager Indians who were sentenced to short terms in the penitentiary for instigating the uprising at Bear Lake, Minn. Attorney General Griggs, the Secretary of the Interior, Archbishop Ireland, and all the officials of the trial court united in recommending that the Indians be treated leniently.

Richardson Slated to Take McMillin's Place.

"Slim Jim" Richardson of Tennessee is the favorite candidate of the Democrats for the place on the Ways and Means committee, as well as on the Rules committee, made vacant by the election of McMillin of the same State to be Governor.

Richardson is far and away the best parliamentarian on the Democratic side of the House, which is not saying much. He is the logical leader and may give Bailey a hard run for the empty honor of the nomination for the Speakership in the next House.

It is said by New York Democrats that Richard Croker is actually in earnest in pressing young Sulzer as Bailey's successor. Among the Democrats in the House this is considered as the best joke of the season, for Sulzer has been the laughing stock of the House ever since he entered, and has never done anything to redeem his early reputation as a cheap Tammany lawyer.

There are fifty men in the House who are much better qualified for leadership than Sulzer, and even Croker's powerful aid cannot make him anything better than a tail-ender.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayo Hazeltine gave a dinner tonight, at which the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, was to have been the guest of honor, but owing to the fact that official etiquette demanded his presence in New York to remain with the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimiovitch until his departure today for his home, en route from China, the Ambassador was unable to be present. The company included Senator and Mrs. Faulkner, Bishop and Miss Satterlee, ex-Secretary Herbert, Mlle. Cassini, niece of the Ambassador; Miss Greeley, Miss Sophie Hazeltine, and General Woodhull.

Want Indian School Built at Leach Lake.

Secretary Bliss transmitted a communication to Congress today in which he asked for an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of an Indian school at Leach Lake, Minn. In the estimates submitted by Secretary Bliss he asked for $20,000, but upon investigation it was learned this sum would be inadequate.

Indian Commissioner Jones, in a letter which accompanied the Secretary's recommendation, said:

"The scholastic population of the White Earth agency is at least 300 and they should have school buildings of a capacity of 150. After a personal investigation of the affairs at Leach Lake I feel satisfied it is a fertile field for Indian school work."

Vice President Hobart is the latest and most distinguished victim of the grip. He was taken ill after the reception on Monday, and, while not seriously afflicted, was ordered by his physician to keep in the house, and accordingly was unable to preside at the opening session of the Senate.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews entertained at luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Peckham, wife of the Justice. To meet Mrs. Peckham were invited Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Ffoulke, Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Sprague, Miss Kibbey, Mrs. Sternberg, and Mrs. Berdan, mother-in-law of Marion Crawford, who has recently returned from a trip abroad.

Pay of Dead Volunteers Disallowed.

For some reason which cannot be clearly explained the War department is disallowing the claims of relatives of volunteers who were either killed in battle or died of disease during the Spanish war. These claims have been presented through the proper channels, and when taken up for adjustment the heirs have been discriminated against.

By this operation the heirs of the soldiers are the losers to quite an extent. From the day of assembly until mustered into the service of the government the volunteers in many of the States were paid at the rate of $2 per day.

All those who survived have been paid at this rate previous to the time of muster in, but since that time have received the regular army pay—$15 per month.

Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin, who has made several vain efforts to have the claims of some of the dead soldiers of his State adjusted, today introduced a bill which will correct the evil if it should become a law.

First Wednesday Receptions of the Season.

Mrs. Hay and the wives of the Cabinet officers held the first of their Wednesday receptions of the season. Mrs. Hobart was prevented from receiving by an attack of the grip, and this kept her away from the White House dinner this evening also.

Mrs. Gage was assisted by Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Bloomer, and Mrs. Jenkins, neighbors in Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. Hay was assisted by her daughters, Misses Helen and Alice Hay. Mrs. Griggs received with Miss Griggs, and Mrs. Talcot Williams of Philadelphia, the house guest of Mrs. Smith, was her only assistant while welcoming her new friends.

Mrs. Alger was assisted by Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Charles G. Pike, her three daughters.

FOURTH TO START NEXT WEEK.

Will Begin the Trip to Manila Soon—Other Troops Ordered to Fort Sheridan.

The Fourth Infantry will leave Fort Sheridan for Manila next week. The exact time for the departure is not decided on. The place of the Fourth at Fort Sheridan will be taken by Company K, Seventh Infantry, and Battery B, Fourth Artillery, in command of a Major from the Seventh Infantry.

Of the two regiments which are to accompany the Fourth to Manila the Seventeenth, stationed at Columbus, O., will start first, and the Twelfth, now at the Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, will follow the Fourth.

The regiments will leave New York on three transports and will go by way of Suez Canal.

"The government has been liberal in allowing baggage to the men," said Colonel Lee, Chief Quartermaster. "The only expense to the officers who wish to take their families will be the cost of transportation to New York. There will not be more than ten persons go who are not connected with the regiment. The government needs the transports on the Pacific, and the regiments are sent from New York rather than from San Francisco. The distance is about the same and the transports will return to the Pacific coast."

This morning the Retiring board of the Department of the Lakes will consider the application of Chaplain Henry H. Hall, who desires to be relieved from duty and put on the retired list. The officers on the Retiring board are: Colonel Asa B. Carey, Lieutenant Colonel Albert Hartsuff, Lieutenant Colonel O. M. Smith, Captain Henry Seton, Captain R. W. Johnson, and First Lieutenant Charles McQuiston.

Several hundred soldiers, members of Illinois and Wisconsin regiments in Southern camps, applied at the local army headquarters during the day for transportation to their commands. They came to Chicago on furloughs for the holidays and spent all their money. The commanding officers supplied railroad tickets and ordered the amount deducted from their pay. Nearly 200 privates were furnished with transportation to their regiments during the day.

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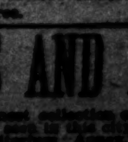
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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

JULES VERNE CAPTURES THE POLE IN HIS USUAL STYLE.

In "An Antarctic Mystery" He Discovers Poe's Unfortunate Hero, Arthur Pym, Living on an Island at the South Pole—In His Usual Imaginative Style He Succeeds in Reaching a Happy Termination of His Venture—Literary Notes.

READERS of Jules Verne's imaginative stories need never fear that he will be unable to bring his ventures to a successful termination. When he starts out to reach the pole he does not turn back, like Nansen and Peary, but goes the whole way will all the ease and facility of a journey to the moon. His latest achievement is to find the south pole in "An Antarctic Mystery" (Lippincott), a volume translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey.

"An Antarctic Mystery" is a new indication of the powerful influence that Poe's writings are having upon France in the present generation. Jules Verne has drawn the plot of his story from the adventures of Poe's hero, Arthur Pym. Captain Len Guy, a brother of Captain Guy of the lost Jane, believes that his brother did not perish on that ill-fated voyage but is living on some ice-bound island of the Antarctic Ocean. He fits up his ship, the Halbrane, for the long voyage, and with a trusty crew and an American named Joerling on board starts for the south pole. The Halbrane is wrecked on an iceberg, sixty-five miles from the pole, but Captain Len Guy does not stop for a mere detail like that, although five of the crew have perished and the remainder are helpless on the iceberg.

"Sailors of the Halbrane," said Captain Len Guy, "we must pray for those who have died on this dangerous voyage. May God be pleased to take into consideration the fact that they have devoted their lives to their fellow-creatures, and may he not be insensible to our prayers. Kneel down, sailors of the Halbrane."

They all knelt down on the icy surface, and the murmurs of prayers ascended to Heaven.

We waited for the Captain to rise before we did.

"Now," he resumed, "after those who are dead come those who have survived. To them I say they must obey me whatever my orders may be, and even in our present situation I shall not tolerate any hesitation or opposition. The responsibility for the general safety is mine, and I will not yield it to any one. I am master here on board."

"On board, when there is no longer a ship," muttered the sealingmaster.

"You are mistaken; the vessel is there, and we will put it back into the sea. Besides, if we only had a boat I am Captain of it. Let him beware who forgets this!"

But the Halbrane cannot be got off the iceberg, and they put to sea in one boat, and finally reach an icebound, uninhabited island. Captain Len Guy's courage and fidelity are rewarded, for he finds his brother, as he was bound to do, on this island.

The story of the escape of the crew of the Halbrane from the ice fields of the Antarctic in a small boat has many characteristic touches that will recall the thrill of that wonder book of one's youthful days, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas." The book is artistically published, but the story is too long for one volume, and should have been put into two. The translator deserves a word of praise on the success with which she has performed her difficult task of preserving all the vividness of the story in English.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Secretary Long has contributed to the current week's issue of the Youth's Companion an article on the United States torpedo boat service entitled "Little Demons of War."

Professor Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago contributes to the January number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews an exhaustive paper on "Our Federal Constitution and the Government of Tropical Territories."

Miss Beatric Harraden has greatly improved in health and is making steady progress with her new novel. It will in all probability be published in the spring. The title which Miss Harraden had in mind for this novel two years ago was, "I, Too, Have Passed Through Wintry Terrors," and we have not heard that she has changed her mind.

Katharine Prescott Wormeley, so widely known through her excellent translation of Balzac, is translating several volumes in the new edition of Alphonse Daudet to be issued by Little, Brown & Co., among them being "King in Exile," "Tartarin of Tarascon," "Tartarin on the Alps," "Port Tarascon," "Letters from My Mill," "The Romance of Red Riding Hood," etc.

The Macmillan company announces the publication in February, under the editorship of Frank M. Chapman, of the first number of a popular bimonthly magazine of ornithology to be known as Bird Lore. The magazine will be the official organ of the Audubon societies for the protection of birds and a department devoted to their work will be under the charge of Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright.

Few novels have met with such popular appreciation on the stage as those of Anthony Hope. According to Literature this novelist will soon have four plays, based on his novels, running in the United States. "Rupert of Hentzau," "Lady Ursula," and "When a Man's in Love" have already met with great success in America, and a new adaptation of "Phroso" is just being produced now.

Here is a story told by Rudyard Kipling. His father, John Kipling, went to pay a visit to an Indian Rajah who was about to bring home a Queen. The elder Kipling had been engaged in the decorations of the palace, and its owner showed him the gifts of stuffs and perfumes he had procured for his coming spouse. The Rajah also sent for his jewel caskets, and asked Mr. Kipling to assist him in selecting the gems to be included in the marriage gifts. They were of extraordinary size and value, such gems as are seldom seen except in the East, and to the artist the selection was a pleasure. Finally he lifted a wonderful diamond, one of the choicest gems in the collection, and said: "You should send this. No woman could resist it." The Rajah looked up, caught it, and held it jealously to his breast. Then, slowly replacing it in the casket, answered: "Nay, such gems be not for women."

MRS. GILLETT LEAVES ABILENE.

Wife of Missing Cattle King Goes to Join Her Husband in His Hiding Place in Mexico.

Abilene, Kas., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. G. G. Gillett, wife of the departed cattle plunger, with her child, a nurse, and her brother, C. H. Raumbaugh, left this morning for Kansas City, whence they will go to join Gillett in Mexico.

Gillett has written home frequently and made arrangements for the departure of the family. Many of the reports as to his whereabouts are false. He was not far from Wichita one day last week and met relatives and friends there.

The story of his wishing to compromise is ridiculed by those best informed. His creditors are scattered from St. Louis to Idaho, and no agreement to compromise could be reached. His wife purchased several new dresses before starting, but did not seem to have much money.

Will Fight Franchise Aldermen.

The Twenty-seventh Ward Home Industry club has adopted resolutions opposing fifty-year franchise extensions, and pledging the club to vote against any Aldermanic candidate who favors such a measure.



TABLETS OVER GRAVES OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED NEAR SANTIAGO

[From sketches by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook published in Philadelphia Press.]

WARNING TO COUNTRY GIRLS.

Law Enforcement League Advises Them Not to Come to Chicago to Seek Employment.

The Law Enforcement league yesterday issued an address warning country girls who contemplate coming to Chicago to seek their fortunes that the average wages for girls is insufficient to pay living expenses, and that the number of girls seeking employment here is much greater than the demand. Girls who have come to the city to seek employment are advised to call at the Young Women's Christian Association Building, in Michigan avenue, or apply to the matrons at the depots for counsel. The league will meet at 113 Adams street at 3 p. m. today to complete its organization.

Plagues in South Africa.

Besides the rinderpest, South Africa's worst plague consists in the myriads of hoppers, which are sometimes so dense that they stop railway trains.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Seaside Romance.

SHE stood on the cliffs, the fresh salt breeze playing with her curls, the sparkle of mischief in her eyes, and her color heightened. The man bowed his rough head as one abashed, and twitched his cap nervously. Then Lassie Baxter laughed long and loud, and at the sound a spasm of pain crossed his honest face.

"Don't you be a fool, Harry," said the little beauty. "I'm too young to marry yet."

The man shook his head doggedly. "There's summun else," he said slowly.

"Maybe there is; maybe there isn't. What's it got to do with you?"

A wave of passion shook the strong frame, and with a sob he threw himself on the turf at her feet.

"Don't be hard on me, Lassie!" he cried, imploringly. "I know you're far, far too good for the like o' me, but tell me I can hope a little. I'd work my fingers to the bone for you! God knows, I love you dearly—ah, don't turn away from me——"

She looked again at the man debased before her, her bosom heaving and falling with pleasurable excitement, and if for one instant the shadow of fear crossed her face, it speedily disappeared.

"Get up, man," she said.

He rose and regarded her a little shamefully. But she said no more and there was a silence, the girl exulting in the delicious sense of her power over this patient soul.

Then Harry began to speak, slowly and painfully. "I saw you yesterday," he said, "walking with your doctor. I—I know he'd be better for you than me. So only say the word, lass, and I won't trouble you again."

"Yes; I love him," said she, falsely, cruelly.

Harry turned abruptly, thrust on his hat and disappeared over the slope of the cliffs. The gayety died out of the girl's eyes, and she ran forward and glanced down the hill. "Harry!" she cried. "Harry!"

But he had gone too far, and did not hear.

As the twilight deepened the sky became one huge mass of black inky clouds. Away out at sea the white horses began their ghostly play, and half a dozen fishing vessels, their brown sails bellying before the furious gale till their mainmasts creaked and shuddered, flew at terrific speed towards the shore before the coming storm.

On the beach was gathered an anxious group from the village, peering across the angry waters. The women beat their hands nervously and walked to and fro in agitation. Some of the men made speaking trumpets of their hands and shouted encouragement to their mates.

The smacks drew nearer. Almost in a line they mounted the crest of one gigantic wave and were shot into the shallows amid indescribable confusion. Half a score of brave fellows rushed waist-deep into the sea; the women hauled sturdily at the lines that were thrown out, and, inch by inch, fighting against the strong undercurrent, the half water-logged craft were at last drawn up the shingle to safety.

All the escaped ones were wet to the skin; many were bruised; jests and laughter began to pass around.

Suddenly a cry rose from one of the girls:

"O, look! There's a rowboat out there!"

Eyes were strained out in the darkness, and sure enough a tiny shadow was seen, tossing helplessly in the mighty element.

"My God!" ejaculated an old fisherman. "It's the young doctor! He took Jim Croby's boat this afternoon."

Then, clear above the turmoil, rose the sound of a keel grating on the stones, and a man pushed his way to the water's edge.

A dozen hands were stretched to stay him.

"Come back, you fool!" roared twenty voices.

Harry shook them off fiercely, gave his boat a vigorous push, and jumped in. The undertow sucked it down like a straw, and it mounted clear to the crest of an incoming wave, and there hung for an instant shivering like a live thing, the occupant clinging to a seat. The next instant both had disappeared.

Then the rain descended, and a blackness covered the face of the ocean like a funeral pall. Lassie Baxter lay prone on the shingle, her pretty head bowed on her arms, and her frame shaken with sobs.

Half an hour passed. Then men walked up and down like caged beasts. There was nothing to do, nothing to be seen.

Presently an object was hurled from the darkness like a cork. It was Harry's boat bottom upwards.

"God rest him," said one.

"Poor lass," said another.

At that moment a shout came from seawards. They sprung in as far as they dared, shouting back. The crowd pressed forward; then a loud, continued cheer burst out, and Harry was helped on shore, the young doctor insensible, but still clinging to his belt.

Harry's eyes were bloodshot, his veins were starting out like cords upon his face, and his breath came in gasps.

"Upset—few yards away," he stuttered. "Had to swim for it."

They would have taken the doctor from him, but he waved them aside.

"Leave him to me," he said.

He staggered up to Lassie with his burden, and laid him gently on the stones.

"There's your sweetheart, Lassie," said he, and fell like a log at her feet.

They brought him round presently, and Lassie, on her knees by his side, her face close to his, whispered:

"It wasn't true, Harry, dear. I don't care for him a bit. It's you."

He looked at her dully. "It was a lie, then?" he asked.

"Yes," said Lassie. "I've been wicked, I know——"

He put her aside roughly and rose. "Then go and lie to others!" he cried, and tramped away into the night.

But still, you see, he was in love. So he married her after all.—Ex

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[*Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.*]

The Baronetcy just conferred by Queen Victoria upon Sir Henry Thompson, the famous surgeon, serves to recall the fact that it was he who performed the operation upon Emperor Napoleon III. which resulted in the death of the exiled sovereign, and likewise the bitter controversy which ensued in connection with the fatal termination of the malady.

Sir Henry's friends and admirers claim that he was in no sense to blame, and that the responsibility for Napoleon's death belongs to Sir William Gull, since dead, and to Empress Eugénie.

And there is much in favor of this argument. For the operation itself had been most successful in every respect, and had produced results so favorable that the Emperor was able to take his dinner on the following day and was absolutely free from fever. Indeed, his condition was such that all apprehension disappeared, and his son returned to the military academy at Woolwich.

On the evening of the same day the Emperor felt so well he absolutely declined to take the chloral which had been prescribed for him by Sir William Gull. He protested that he suffered no pain, he could sleep without the narcotic, and the dose which he had taken on the previous evening had left him with a sense of oppression.

As he persisted in his refusal the intervention of the Empress was invoked, and it was only on her urgent solicitations Napoleon with manifest reluctance took the fatal dose of chloral, which brought to him not only repose for the night but the sleep eternal.

Early on the following morning Sir Henry Thompson and Sir William Gull, the two eminent physicians who were attending his Majesty, one in the capacity of surgeon and the other merely in that of physician, appeared beside the death bed in response to a hasty summons and a most violent quarrel took place then and there between Sir Henry and Sir William, the former boldly attributing to his colleague the entire blame for the Emperor's death.

A long controversy ensued in the medical press, and if it was kept out of the daily papers it was solely out of feelings of consideration for the griefstricken Empress and her orphaned son.

Sir Henry, besides being a famous surgeon, has achieved distinction as a playwright, as a novelist, as a painter, and, above all, as a gastronomist. His pen name is the familiar one of "Oliver Pen," and the best known of his literary achievements is the popular "Charles Kingston's Aunt." His paintings figure almost annually on the walls of the Royal Academy, usually "on the line," while his dinners of eight are famous not alone on account of the choice of company, but likewise for their gastronomical perfection.

With regard for the new peerages created, two at least are in keeping with Lord Salisbury's habit of recommending men for hereditary honors of this kind who are without heirs. For Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Rome, is without issue, while Sir Henry Hawkins, the famous "Hanging Judge," celebrated as the only member of the bench of the High Court who insisted on retaining his membership of the Jockey club after the assumption of the ermine, is likewise without a son.

As I pointed out in these columns the other day, Lord Salisbury is reluctant to increase in any way the already unwieldy size of the House of Lords.

Lord Cromer's elevation to the rank of Viscount is merely a promotion, since he was already a member of the House of Lords, and, moreover, it was generally expected as a reward for his services in Egypt, which are as much appreciated by the Liberals as they are by the Conservatives.

Sir Philip Currie is one of the best-known men in London, and for many years was the chief of the permanent staff at the Foreign office. His wealth, which is considerable, and which enabled him while still a bachelor to achieve celebrity as one of the most successful entertainers in London, is derived from his interest in the great banking house of Glynn, Mills & Currie, so many members of which already belong to the peerage.

At these bachelor entertainments of his the honors were usually done by Mrs. Singleton, well known in literature, and especially in the realms of poetry by her pen name of "Violet Fame." Between herself and Sir Philip the same kind of romantic attachment subsisted as between the present Duke and Duchess of Devonshire prior to their marriage.

Society smiled on the affinity instead of showing any disposition to frown on it, and no one belonging to the English great world would have ever been guilty of so gross a breach of "savoir faire" as to invite Mrs. Singleton to any entertainment without at the same time asking Sir Philip.

A little over a year after Mr. Singleton's death his widow married Sir Philip Currie, who thereupon surrendered his permanent Undersecretaryship of State at the Foreign office in London in order to become English Ambassador at Constantinople.

There he was a great failure. The ways of Stamboul society are not those of the great world in London, and Turkish dignitaries and Levantine personages have not the same notions concerning honor and truth as those to which Sir Philip had been accustomed. In fact, he was too much the English gentleman to prove anything but a failure at Constatinople, and accordingly a few months ago in the diplomatic shuffle that took place he was transferred to Rome.

This will probably prove his last diplomatic post, and it will not be long before he retires and returns to England to assume his place in the House of Lords, while his clever wife cannot fail to take a leading part in the London great world as a wealthy and brilliant Peeress of the realm.

WANT MUNGER WILL CONSTRUED

Five Heirs Claim $50,000 Should Be Given Each, Not Divided Among Them.

Heirs of the late Albert A. Munger have petitioned the Circuit Court to construe his will. They are O. G. Auger, A. W. Auger, W. S. Auger, Celia A. Squier, and Lula A. Squier. According to Mr. Munger's will $50,000 was to be bequeathed to the five petitioners, and they claim the testament meant $50,000 each. Executors of the estate, however, construe the will as meaning $50,000 to be divided among the petitioners. The bill states that the estate will exceed in value the estimated sum of $2,500,000 and will leave $700,000 after all the legacies have been paid.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This is a corsage of lilac goffered taffetas, ornamented with white comet ribbons and velvet faced lapels, embroidered with beads. Down the front is a frill of English lace.—New York Herald.



LILAC TAFFETAS CORSAGE.

Puts More Beds in Contagious Ward.

Warden Graham of the County Hospital yesterday ordered nine more beds put into the contagious disease ward of the hospital. This will make the capacity of the ward sixty-four beds. The Hospital committee of the County board visited the hospital in the morning and discussed increasing the capacity of the hospital to care for contagious diseases.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MRS. JOHN H. THOMPSON TO GIVE A RECEPTION TODAY.

Entertainment Will Be for Mrs. James S. Stone, Wife of the Rector of St. James' Church—Young People's Dancing Class Party on Saturday Evening—Professor Wisner's Lecture—Receptions, Teas, and Other Gayeties.

Mrs. John Howland Thompson, 285 Dearborn avenue, will give a large reception this afternoon for Mrs. James S. Stone, wife of the rector of St. James' Church. The Countess Schimmelmann will be among those who will assist in receiving. The hours are from 3 to 6 o'clock. Five hundred invitations have been isued.

The young people's dancing class will give its holiday dance at Lincoln Hall on Saturday evening, instead of the residence of Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, as was intended. The patronesses this year include:

Mrs. Cyrus Adams, Mrs. Milton Kirk,
Mrs. L. H. McCormick, Mrs. Coonley-Ward,
Mrs. A. P. Richardson,

Professor Wisner will speak on "The Dreyfus Affair and the Situation in France" at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Nickerson on Jan. 19, instead of on "Cyrano de Bergerac," as was intended. Among the guests expected at the lecture this morning at the residence of Mrs. Emmons Blaine will be the French artist, M. Boutet de Monvel. The subject of the lecture is "Napoleon I."

Mrs. Albert H. Hoy and Miss Hoy, 461 North State street, will give a breakfast on Saturday, followed by a theater party.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Jessie Booth of Titusville, Pa., to Mr. John James Moore of this city. The ceremony will take place at the Methodist church at Titusville on Jan. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Moore will be "at home" at 4433 Greenwood avenue in February.

The engagement of Miss Laura Ritter of Rochester, N. Y., to Dr. William H. G. Logan of Chicago is announced.

Mrs. R. Mossler announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Belle Mossler, to Mr. Max Samuels of Newburg, N. Y. "At home" Sunday at 4531 Vincennes avenue.

Miss Sheppard, 2811 Prairie avenue, gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Ada Balderston of Boston and Miss Standish of Detroit.

Mrs. Frederick W. Jackson, 4711 Kimbark avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for sixty guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose L. Thomas, 60 Woodland Park, gave a reception last evening at the Douglas club for their daughter, Miss Mabel Vittrice Thomas. Mrs. Thomas and Miss Thomas will be "at home" on Wednesday, Feb. 8, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the family residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Ryerson Rutter gave their first post-nuptial reception from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday at 295 Huron street.

Mrs. M. M. Rothschild, 2112 Prairie avenue, gave a dance last evening to introduce her daughter, Miss Mamie Rothschild. One hundred and fifty guests were present.

The New Year dance at the Sheridan club was given last evening. The grand march was led by Mr. Thomas F. Keeley and Miss Molly Lydon. Mr. Alfred D. Plamondon led the cotillon. Supper was served at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Ezra I. Wheeler and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Adsit, 400 Dearborn avenue, gave a card party last evening for forty guests.

The wedding of Miss Lucy Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Crawford, to Captain Frank Pliny Graves of Benton Harbor, took place at 7:30 o'clock last night at the residence of the bride's parents, 109 Pine Grove avenue. Miss Fannie Ward of Cincinnati was the maid of honor. The bridemaids were:

Miss Van Voorhis, Miss Hartwell,
Miss Beatrice Boggs, Miss Louise Sauer.

Captain W. McArthur of Cheboygan, Mich., was best man. Captain and Mrs. Graves will spend a few weeks in the East before going to Benton Harbor to reside.

Miss Alice Parker, daughter of Mrs. Olive Parker, was married to Mr. James Anderson Elmslie at 7:30 o'clock last evening at Christ Church, Woodlawn avenue and Sixty-fifth street. Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie will be "at home" after Feb. 1 at 6509 Lexington avenue.

DISCUSSED MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Woman's Club Met Yesterday—Melville E. Stone to Speak on "The Limitations of the Press."

The Chicago Woman's club, at its literary meeting yesterday afternoon discussed "Matthew Arnold." The essayist was Mrs. Helen M. Starrett, who treated the relation of Arnold to the public schools of England and the ethical side of his character, his home life, and his religious teachings, as exemplified in his poems. The speakers were Professor Frederic Ives Carpenter of the University of Chicago, who discussed Arnold as a critic, and Professor E. H. Lewis of the Lewis Institute, who treated the "Philistinism of Arnold."

The United Study class will meet on Jan. 11 to consider "Recreation" as one of the "Needs of a Great City." The essayist will be Mrs. Helen Root Graves, and the speakers William Armstrong and John P. Gavit, chairman of the Playground committee of the Vacation Schools.

At the meeting on Jan. 18 the topic will be "The Newspaper Age."

Melville E. Stone, manager of the Associated Press, will discuss "The Limitations of the Press" tomorrow afternoon at the meeting of the West End Woman's club.

The program of the Illinois Woman's Press association meeting this evening at Handel Hall includes: "How a Daily Newspaper Is Made"; "The Sunday Newspaper," and "The Commercial Side of Syndicate Work."

HUNT FOR A GHOST, FIND A MAN.

Detectives Arrest Edward O'Donnell in a Deserted House—Held for Stealing Carpenters' Tools.

In the cellar of a vacant house at Madison and Desplaines streets Detective Weisse yesterday arrested Edward O'Donnell and recovered nearly $200 worth of goods said to have been stolen. The house long has been deserted, and a month ago the dead body of a man was found in the basement.

From that day the place was shunned by those living in the vicinity. Stories of its being haunted reached the police, and Weisse and Mahoney made an investigation. Entering through a rear window, they made their way to the dark cellar. There they saw O'Donnell removing a big stone in the wall, revealing a small cavern which had been dug into the street. The detectives found the recess contained half a dozen chests and a miscellaneous collection of other articles.

O'Donnell was arraigned in Justice Sabath's court, where he was confronted by half a dozen carpenters and other mechanics, who charged him with having stolen their tools. Justice Sabath held him to the grand jury.

FIND NO EVIDENCE OF THE GRIP.

Health Department Officials Doubt the Presence of the Disease in Its True Form.

Although hundreds of cultures taken from supposed influenza patients have been examined microscopically by Health Department Physician William Heasert, so far not a single case of grip has been verified. Commissioner Reynolds persists in his doubts that the disease is prevalent in the city in its true form. Four death certificates were returned by physicians yesterday, however, assigning the grip as a contributing cause of death, the principal cause in one of the certificates being cerebral apoplexy, a circumstance which caused some amusement at the Health department. So far all efforts of the department to verify the existence of the disease in the city have been futile.

Woolens do not shrink, and starched goods do not rot and tear, when washed with "Ivory" Soap.

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Coon 20c Collars for 15c Four for 50c

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$2 Derby Ribbed Underwear, $1.19

$1.50 Fleece Lined Underwear, 69c

Boys' Furnishing Goods —AT— 25c to 50c on the dollar.

Men's Hats AT ABOUT Half Price.

Boys' Caps —AT— Less Than Half Price.

MEN'S $14 Ulsters —FOR— $7.50

Great Retiring from Business Sale. . . .

Yesterday great crowds attended the first day of this great selling-out sale. Time and again we were compelled to lock our doors to wait on the throngs inside. We apologize to our friends for the confusion of yesterday.

Today we have a much larger force of salespeople and are in better shape to serve everybody.

The greatest bargains ever known in Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats await you.

The stock is an immense one, but first comers get first selections. Be on hand today.

This is your last opportunity to secure the matchless James Wilde Jr. & Co. clothing—the best in the world.

James Wilde Jr. & Co., 131 to 137 Wabash-av.

FOR LAW AGAINST BIG SIGNS.

Real Estate Board Public Service Committee to Work for Such an Ordinance.

A resolution to clear the streets and boulevards of large signs was adopted at the meeting of the Real Estate board yesterday afternoon. A. E. G. Goodridge introduced the resolution, which was that the Public Service committee induce the City Council to pass an ordinance forbidding such signs. President Donnersberger, who is a South Park Commissioner, said he had been trying for years to secure some action of this kind.

R. C. Givins was made a member of the Public Service committee and F. A. Barnes and A. J. Stone were appointed to the committee as members from the West Side, to succeed Charles L. Bonney and Willis G. Jackson.

The committee was intsructed to prosecute its work regarding the alleged excessive cost of special assessments in the city. R. E. Ismond has been elected chairman of the Board of Directors.

LOW FARE TICKETS REFUSED.

Patrons of Cicero Lines Temporarily Compelled to Pay Ten Cents Each for Rides to Chicago.

Residents of River Forest, Harlem, Maywood, and Melrose Park, who were given an eight-cent fare to Chicago on the Cicero and Proviso surface line and the Lake Street "L" road at the time the four franchise ordinances were passed by the Cicero Town board, lost that privilege for half a day yesterday. An order on the bulletin boards in the car barns at Madison street and Fortieth avenue instructed the conductors to accept no eight-cent fare tickets at any point west of Harlem avenue. Many of the patrons had bought $1 packs of tickets, and complaints from holders of these tickets were so numerous that Superintendent Butterfield was compelled to rescind the order.

JUNIOR CAST IS ANNOUNCED.

Northwestern Students Selected to Appear in "All the Comforts of Home" on Jan. 27.

The cast of the junior play of the Northwestern University was announced yesterday. The play will be given on the evening of Jan. 27, in the opera-house, Evanston, and will be William Gillette's comedy, "All the Comforts of Home." The cast will be drilled by Professor Pearson of the School of Oratory and will be composed of the following:

W. A. Crawford, T. B. Van Hart,
De Clifford Chaddock, Miss O. Mattison,
P. Eckstorm, Miss Clara Arnold,
Charles Mantor, Miss M. Brown,
Irwin Hall, Miss Florence Riale.

T. & T. Coffee is Absolutely Pure.

It is the best that money can buy. It incites the appetite to greater effort. Give it a trial. You are sure to like it. All up-to-date grocers keep it. Packed in sealed tin cans. Send us your verdict.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name with your order, naming this paper—we will see that you are supplied.

THOMSON & TAYLOR SPICE CO., Chicago, Ill.

The California Limited

To Los Angeles in 2¾ days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Pullmans, Dining Car, Buffet-Smoking Car, Barber Shop and Ladies' Observation Car, all electric-lighted.

Daily fast California Express carries Pullman and Tourist Sleepers and free Reclining Chair Cars.

Tickets, 109 Adams St.



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THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF BERMUDA WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION is reached in forty-eight hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co. sailing weekly. The situation of these islands out of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN and the porous coral formations PREVENT MALARIA. Also highest class passenger steamers are dispatched every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about ... dollars per day. For particulars apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, ... New York; ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada; or THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark, Chicago.

KENILWORTH INN, Biltmore, Asheville, N. C.

WILL OPEN JAN. 16TH, 1899, AND REMAIN OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND; newly furnished and all modern improvements. GOLF LINKS and TENNIS COURTS. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

L. A. KITTREDGE.

HAMILTON HOTEL, HAMILTON, BERMUDA. OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY. Electric lights and all improvements. MEAD & BROOKS, Managers. New York Office, 3 Park Place.

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Leaving Chicago Jan. 17th and Feb. ... Special Vestibuled Train of Compartment, Sleeping Room, Observation and Dining Cars ... new attractions, including Lake Chapala ... Ruins of Xochicalco. Membership limited ... penses $300.00. Sixth Season Programs ready. HENRY GAZE & SONS, Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

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BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE. BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, ENGLISH. Day and Night Courses. 315 and 321 Wabash Avenue, Opposite ...

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THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE (Formerly in Central Music Hall), now ... new building, 202 Michigan Boul. DR. F. ZIEGFELD ...

BLANCARD'S PILLS and Syrup —OF— IODIDE OF IRON for ANÆMIA, POORNESS of ... CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS ... SCROFULA, Etc. None genuine unless signed ... ALL DRUGGISTS. E. FOUGERA & CO., N.Y., Agents ...

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Dr. Sydney Walker, ... Expert in prescribing suitable glasses ... limited to diseases of the Eye, Ear ... and Catarrh. 78 STATE-ST., Room ...

For La Grippe, Coughs and Colds ... Macalister's ... ture, made by us for 30 years ... gists. 50c. THE JNO. F. LEE ... Chicago.

IS AN OUTSIDE MARKET.

OUT-OF-TOWN TRADERS BUY ON WALL STREET.

Three-Quarters of a Million Shares Traded In on the Stock Exchange, Professional Interests Selling and the Public Taking the Offerings—Bear Raiders Continue to Find Disappointment in the Money Market—Record of the Day.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—About three-quarters of a million shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange today, activity being well up to the average of recent large days. In a general way the same general characteristics ruled which have recently been in evidence. Professional traders sold, the public bought, commission house trading being both large and confident.

It is probably within bounds to estimate that 75 per cent of the orders executed in the early part of today's business represented buying for the account of out-of-town people. Brokerage houses report that they are deluged with inquiries as to the value of various securities from correspondents all over the country, no hamlet being so remote as to be without some interest in the recent extraordinary betterment in values in Wall street.

None of the scarecrows which the professional speculators of the street have been so much exalting brings about any of the bad results expected of them. In the course of the money market especially is there disappointment for the bear raiders, and bankers of the first consequence agree that no reason whatever exists for apprehension from anything like a squeeze in loan rates.

Railway earnings continue to increase—net gains being relatively larger than gross. From iron trade quarters announcements of progress become more and more favorable. An officer of the Tennessee Coal company is quoted in Wall street as saying that this company is stocked with orders enough to keep it running till far into the spring, and that a substantial profit is being netted by the company upon every pound of iron turned out.

Reports of consolidation of Tennessee Coal and other iron properties with the Federal Steel corporation are met with standing denials, but there is little doubt that close relations are being established between all the important iron-making properties, and there is even reiteration in Wall street of the statement that Federal Steel magnates are still intent upon efforts to induce Andrew Carnegie to join his best properties with theirs. Such a combination would be tremendous beyond anything ever hitherto attempted here or in Europe.

Various commercial and industrial developments close at hand are likely soon to emphasize the fact that we have come into an era of consolidation and concentration—and this fact is likely to prove consequential not only in the industrial field but in the railway world as well.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the sensational feature of the market, jumping some 8 points and retaining 7 as a net gain. Flower brokers and commission houses were big buyers. According to current stories the stock went up on the successful termination of negotiations, by which the company gets full control of all the Brooklyn railways, both surface and elevated. There were also vague intimations that this development will be followed by a merger of the enlarged Brooklyn Rapid Transit with the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Reports that the Liggett & Meyers plants had been acquired by the trust were responsible for Tobacco's buoyancy. The reports are untrue. In sugar trust pool manipulations and short covering nothing more was effective.

The money market was decidedly easier today, no call loans being made above 3 per cent. All signs of yesterday's unnatural flurry disappeared. The larger banks had heavy amounts to loan on call at 3 per cent, and their representatives were frank in their confidence as to the maintenance of the present level. Again London was a seller of stocks, but on a smaller scale. About the only international stock which the arbitrage houses bought was Louisville. London was said to have a 2 per cent dividend rumor on that stock.

Some of the larger commission houses were steady sellers of the grangers for profit-taking purposes, but with the rank and file of outside speculators St. Paul's enormous earnings for the fourth week of December brought new bullishness and new buying.

Pennsylvania railroad interests were connected with the buying of the Panhandle stocks, both of which advanced sharply. The bull pool in the stocks was an open purchaser.

Again Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred showed firmness on reports of the Rockefeller deal with the Alton property. At 40, however, large blocks of stocks are apparently waiting to be sold.

Federal Steel stocks, although active, were inclined to hang back. The traders were specially vigorous in their selling of the two issues, and there was also realizing on some commission house quarters.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

In Afternoon Trading Stocks Show an Upward Tendency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Stocks were reactionary in the forenoon, but forged strongly upwards in the afternoon, led by high priced specialties, including Brooklyn Transit, Sugar, and Tobacco. The opening was irregular, with a tendency both here and in London to take profits, and prices reacted moderately after the initial trading. Professional traders sought diligently to reach stop-loss orders. Many shares eased off, but a number of stocks showed marked resistance, notably Brooklyn Transit, Pullman, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Great Northern preferred. St. Paul maintained a point advance on its remarkable statement for the fourth week in December, showing an increase of nearly $232,000 in gross earnings. A better tone developed in the afternoon and continued until the close.

The bond market lapsed into dullness today, but there is no abatement of the recent pronounced strength. Total sales, $3,355,000. U. S. 2s registered declined ¼ and the 3s and the new 4s registered ¾ in the bid price. U. S. 4s coupon advanced ⅛.

Money on call firm at 3@4 per cent; last loan, 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@4; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 481¼@481½ for demand and at 481⅜@482 for sixty days; posted rates, 482½ and 485½; commercial bills, 480¼@481.

Silver certificates, 59¼@60¼; bar silver, 58⅞; Mexican dollars, 46⅝.

Government bonds irregular; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong.

Total sales of stocks today were 736,700 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 4.	Closing Jan. 3.
Amn. Sugar	26,900	126¼	123¾	125¾	124¾
Do pfd	150	112	112	112	111½
Amn. Tobacco	54,000	148⅞	143¾	144¾	143
Do pfd	30	130½	130½	130½	....
Amn. Cotton Oil	1,200	35½	34⅞	34⅞	35½
Do pfd	170	89	88¾	89	89½
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	75	98	98	98	98
Atchison	1,900	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
Do pfd	15,400	51⅞	51	51⅛	51⅞
Ann Arbor Ry	285	15½	15¼	15¼	14½
Do pfd	2,100	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	39½
Am. S. Mfg. Co.	6,800	15	14	14¼	14¾
Do pfd	2,100	39½	38	39	39½
Am. Malting Co.	1,400	32⅜	32	32	33
Do pfd	1,000	86½	85¾	86¼	86¾
Am. Steel & Wire	4,200	45¼	44¼	44¾	46¾
*Do pfd	800	113¼	111½	112	116
B. & O. W. I.	800	54¼	53¾	53¾	55
Do pfd	1,000	77⅞	77	77	77¾
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	115,100	87⅜	79⅞	87¼	79⅜
Bay State Gas	26,800	7⅜	7	7⅜	7¼
Balt. & Ohio	200	68⅜	68	68	....
B. & O. S. W. pfd	50	9	9	9	....
Bkln. Un. Gas	2,200	141¼	139½	141¼	139½
Brunswick	1,800	15	14¾	14¾	14⅞
Chi. Term. pfd	1,050	37⅞	36¾	37	37⅞
C. B. & Q.	6,700	125⅝	124⅝	124⅞	125⅜
C. & N. W.	1,000	142	141⅞	142	141⅞
C. M. & St. P.	30,000	121⅞	119⅞	121¼	119⅞
C. R. I. & P.	8,500	113⅞	112¾	113⅜	112¾
C. St. P. M. & O.	500	93	92½	92½	93
Canada Southern	200	54⅞	54½	54½	54½
Ches. & Ohio	3,100	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,000	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	43⅜
Do pfd	195	95	94½	95	96
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	500	98⅞	98⅜	98½	98½
C. & E. I.	1,600	61⅞	59⅝	60¼	61⅞
Do pfd	300	113	113	113	....
Canadian Pacific	100	86	86	86	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	194¾	194¾	194¾	195
C. H. V. & Tol.	800	4	3½	3½	3¾
Do pfd	500	15	14¾	14¾	13
Col. & H. C. & I.	200	9	9	9	8¼
C. L. & W.	300	15¾	15	15	....
Do pfd	200	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¾
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	2,100	32⅞	31⅝	32⅜	32⅜
Chicago & Alton	400	170½	170	170	170½
Con. Ice	200	47	46½	46¾	47
Central Pacific	4,900	43	42⅝	42⅝	43¼
C. I. & L.	10	9	9	9	....
Do pfd	110	31	31	31	....
Chi. Gt. Western	1,600	19⅜	18	18⅝	18⅜
Do pfd. A	28	62	62	62	62
Do pfd. B	100	31½	31½	31½	31¼
D. L. & W.	600	158½	158	158¼	158⅜
Del. & Hudson	600	107¾	106⅞	106⅞	107
Den. & Rio G.	600	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20
Do pfd	600	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	70¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	2,400	21⅞	20⅞	21	22
Detroit Gas	500	65¼	62	65⅝	....
Erie	130	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜
Do 1st pfd	600	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	38¼
Edison	200	192	190	192	191½
E. & T. H.	700	40	39½	39¾	40
Federal Steel	89,200	55⅝	53⅝	54¼	55
Do pfd	29,100	85⅝	84⅝	85¾	85
Glucose	700	69¾	69	69	70
Do pfd	350	109	109	109	109
General Electric	600	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Gt. Northern pfd	2,900	146¾	145	145	144¼
Int. Paper	2,880	64	63	64	64
Do pfd	50	94¾	94¾	94¾	94
Illinois Central	1,000	115	114½	115	115
Iowa Central	400	11¼	10¾	10¾	11
Do pfd	1,060	44	43¾	43¾	44
H. B. Claflin	200	97½	97½	97½	....
L. E. P. & G.	2,200	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	16
F. & P. M.	200	17	17	17	....
Do pfd	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½
Louis. & Nash	7,500	65	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
Long Island	400	57¼	57	57½	57
L. E. & W.	1,200	21	19¾	20¾	21¾
Do pfd	1,100	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74¼
K. & D. M. pfd	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	....
Laclede Gas	200	52⅜	52	52	53
Knick. Ice Co.	100	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	....
Cal. So.	1,700	8	7¼	7¼	....
Do 1st	1,200	51¼	49¾	51¼	....
Do 2ds	4,000	20¼	19¼	20	....
Manhattan	9,500	98⅝	97	98¼	97½
M. K. & T.	1,600	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Do pfd	7,000	39⅝	39	39⅛	39⅛
Met. St. Ry.	1,400	192	191	192	191⅞
Mob. & Ohio	400	33	32	32⅝	32
Missouri Pacific	5,600	45	44⅛	44⅞	45⅛
Minn. & St. Louis	500	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	36⅞
Do 1st pfd	7	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	....
Do 2d pfd	15	75½	75½	75½	74⅞
National Biscuit	1,900	52	50⅜	50⅜	51⅞
Do pfd	300	105¼	105¼	105¼	....
Northern Pacific	6,400	43⅞	43	43⅜	43¼
Do pfd	1,900	77⅞	77¼	77¼	78
N. Y. Central	900	122⅞	122¼	122¼	123
Norfolk & W. pfd	2,000	63¼	62⅝	63⅛	64
North Amn. Co.	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
N. Y. Ont. & W.	11,000	19¼	18⅛	19⅛	18⅝
National Lead	200	38	38	38	38⅝
Do pfd	800	114¾	114⅛	114⅛	....
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do 1st pfd	20	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	71½
N. Y. Air Brake	800	116	115	115	118⅞
N. Y. N. H. & H.	70	200	200	200	199⅞
Phenix	100	12	12	12	....
People's Gas	13,300	110¼	109½	110⅜	110
Penn. R. R.	800	122⅝	122¼	122⅜	122¼
Pacific Mail	6,100	45	43¾	44⅞	45⅛
Pullman	2,500	164⅛	163⅜	164⅛	163
P. D. & E.	600	2	1¾	2	2
P. C. C. & St. L.	15,300	68⅜	65⅞	68⅜	65¼
Do pfd	900	86⅞	85	86⅜	84⅞
Pitts. & W. pfd	200	10	10	10	10
Pacific Coast	35	47	47	47	47
Reading	6,700	23⅛	22⅞	23	23⅜
Do 1st pfd	10,500	55	53⅞	53⅞	54⅞
Do 2d pfd	7,800	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29½
Rio Grande W.	10	25½	25½	25½	....
Do pfd	200	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66
R. W. & O.	10	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	....
Southern Ry	2,000	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
Do pfd	3,500	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	42
St. J. & G. I.	510	5	5	5	5
Do 1st pfd	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	....
Do 2d pfd	160	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
Southern Pacific	600	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	34¾
St. L. & S. W.	1,900	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	....
Do pfd	1,500	17½	17	17⅛	17
St. L. & San Fran.	700	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Do 2d pfd	300	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜	34
St. P. & Duluth	100	38	38	38	39⅞
Do pfd	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
S. R. & T.	2,900	9	8⅞	9	8¼
Stand. Distg	900	22	21⅞	22	22
Do pfd	1,000	75⅛	74	75⅛	74
Texas Pacific	1,900	19	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	3,900	37⅞	36⅞	37	37⅞
Do pfd	100	111	111	111	....
Texas Land	1,900	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	12⅜
Twin City	3,500	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	38
Union Pacific	15,700	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	43⅜
Do pfd	8,800	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛	73⅞
U. S. Rubber	2,300	44¼	43¼	44	44
Do pfd	1,300	112⅛	111⅛	112⅛	111
U. P. D. & G.	2,500	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	12¼
U. S. Leather	1,600	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅛
Do pfd	6,500	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	72¼
U. S. Express	5	55	55	55	55
W. & L. E.	20,000	7⅜	6	7⅛	6
Do pfd	3,600	30	27⅛	29⅜	27¾
Wabash	500	8	8	8	8
Do pfd	1,700	23¼	22⅛	22⅜	23
Western Union	2,800	94⅛	93⅞	94	94¼

*Ex. div. 1¾ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	108	United States	53
American	142	Fargo	127

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg	128⅞
Do coup	129¼
U. S. 4s	111⅞
Do coup	112¼
Do 2ds	99¼
U. S. 5s, reg	112⅜
Do coup	112⅜
District 3.65s	118

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Amount	Bond	Price
148000	Atch gen 4s	99⅞@100⅛
106000	do adjmt	78⅛@79
10000	Ann Arb 4s	89@⅛
4000	Am Spir 6s	85¼
23000	B R T 5s	108⅛@109
2000	B W-W 1st	92¼
17000	B-O 4s	90⅝
50000	do 3½s	98⅝
7000	BCR-N 1st	107½
5000	Bkln El 1st	94½
1000	Can Sa 1st	108⅛
3000	do 2d	110⅛
66000	Cent Ga con 5s	92⅝
5000	do 2d inc	12
14000	CNJ g m 5s reg	113⅛@¼
18000	C-O gen 4½	91
55000	do con 5s	117⅛@118
29000	CRI-P 4s	104⅛@⅜
25000	CB-N cons	105⅞@106
34000	Chi Term 4s	93⅞@94
39000	CBQ Neb ex 4s	105⅛@106⅛
1000	do con 7s	114¼
10000	do conv 5s	126
4000	Con Gas Chi 1st 5s	107¼
8000	C-N W gen 3½	102⅛@⅞
49000	Colo So 4s	85⅞@⅞
4000	Cl-L 6s	104⅛
15000	CCC-S L 4s	87¾
4000	CHV-T 5s tr	86
3000	Den-M tr 4s	77
10000	DR-G 4s	100⅞@⅞
1000	do imp 5s	103
60000	Det Gas 5s	95⅜@96
5000	D-Waco 1st 5s	88¾
6000	Erie gen lien	73⅛
46000	do prior 4s	92⅝@93
15000	Ev-Ind 6s	100¾@101
2000	Ev-TH 5s g m	100½
5000	Edison El 5s	121
12000	Fult El 1st	101
1000	H-TC 1st 5s	111
13000	do g m 4s	89
2000	HE-WT 1st	98¼
9000	L-Gt N 3d	101
18000	Ill C 4s 1952	105¼
10000	do of 1953	103⅛
105000	KCP-G 1st	69@70
2000	Kings Co El 1st	65
2000	K-M 4s	89⅛
30000	L-N unf 4s	96
1000	do gold cons	109
6000	Laclede Gas 1st	107
1000	LE-W 1st	116¼
1000	do 2d	104¼
2000	LS-MS 3½s	106¼
3000	do 2d	116¼
51000	MK-T 1st 4s	93@94
367000	do 2d	69@⅞
10000	MK-T 5s Tex	88⅞
5000	Man El 4s	95
5000	MK-E 1st	102
18000	MOP con 6s	109¼@¼
3000	do coll 5s	88@⅝
22000	Mex Int cons	84⅞@85
16000	M-St P con 7s	160@¼
1000	Met El 2d	102¼
6000	M-O g m 4s	82¼
6000	Met St Ry 5s	118⅜@⅜
5000	Mex Cent 4s	68⅞
9000	NYC 1st	114¼
28000	NYC LS 3½	99¼
32000	NP gen lien	69⅜
55000	do prior 4s	101⅛@⅞
2000	do 1st 6s	114⅛@115½
10000	NYO-W ref 4s	104⅜
1000	do fund 5s	117
5000	do con 5s	106@⅞
3000	NYS-W g m 5s	95¾
1000	Nat Stch 6s	103½
2000	NYC-St L 4s	106⅛
5000	OSL 6s	130⅛@⅞
10000	do con 5s	108⅞@⅞
10000	do inc B	61⅞
57000	OR-N 4s	100⅞@⅞
22000	P-E 1st	83@81
8000	do inc	30
7000	P-W 4s	98⅛
350000	Rdg gen 4s	86⅛@87⅜
31000	RGW 4s	91@92
2000	RW&O cons	130⅞
71000	So Ry 5s	103⅝@104
6000	do Mem div	107½
69000	SRT 6s	84@85¼
351000	do 2d 6s	24@25½
22000	So P Cala 5s	106@107
10000	do Ariz 1st	109⅞
5000	LV-NE 1st	97
29000	SA-AP 4s	78⅛@79⅜
10000	StPM-M 4½s	112⅛
7000	StL-SW 1st	84⅜@85
37000	do 2d inc	40⅛@41⅛
26000	StL-SF 4s	85
28000	do g m 6s	122
12000	St L-IM gen 5s	105¼@⅞
122000	Tex P 2d inc	47⅛@48⅛
12000	T C-I term div	104@⅛
10000	do B div	103
15000	do DeBar	96⅛
10000	T-OC 1st	104@⅛
10000	TS-LO 5s	102⅜
64000	UP 4s	103@⅞
10000	US Leath 6s	117
17000	US 3s new	107⅛@⅜
10000	do 4s reg	112⅛
50000	do new 4s	129⅛
10000	do reg	129
20000	Un El 1st tr	94⅛
1000	Va Mid fund debt	82⅛
60000	Wis C 1st tr	62⅛@63
3000	Wab 1st 5s	113⅛@⅞
11000	do 2d	93¼@⅞
24000	do deb ser B	34@⅛
11000	WNY-P g m 4s	55
2000	do inc	15⅛
5000	W S gtd 4s reg	109⅛

BANKS MARK UP THEIR RATES.

Local Money ½ Per Cent Higher—More Liberal Margins Asked.

The great volume of speculation in Chicago industrial stocks has at last caused an appreciable effect on the local money market. Since the opening of the new year there has been a general advance of about ½ per cent in rates of money. Bankers explain that their reason for marking up rates is due entirely to the improvement in demand for funds, and that the advances are general for all classes of loans. They also admit that the increased requirements for money are due to the heavy stock trading operations of late.

Not only is money at least ½ per cent dearer than a week ago, but also some of the chief local bankers are showing some disposition to require larger margins on local industrial stocks than they have hitherto exacted. This attitude of local bankers has caused a somewhat more cautious feeling to prevail among the La Salle street brokerage houses. Customers are being advised, quite generally to wait for a good reaction before buying any more local industrial common stocks. Several of the leading houses on La Salle street have gone so far as to positively refuse to execute any more buying orders for local industrial stocks, except for their most favored customers. They are not, however, placing any obstacle in the way of selling orders. There is considerable disappointment among many traders because the new year starts with the stock markets in a less booming condition than they were as the old year ended. As a matter of fact, the much-talked-of "January boom" was evidently largely discounted in December. It would, however, only take a slight fall in values to cause many strong operators to again take hold of the market, and, with the assistance of the public, to put prices higher than before. All the banks in this city still report continued big increases in their deposits. Were the present speculation to become only slightly lessened in volume rates would undoubtedly ease again to 3 1-2 per cent or lower.

Tinplate Especially Heavy.

Tinplate common appeared to be heaviest of the local industrials, closing at 40¼, which is seven points off from the high price ten days ago. Biscuit common closed at 50¼. The comparative steadiness of this stock is due to the fact that there is no longer a great quantity of it held locally. It is now quite generally owned in all parts of the country, and not much of it could come on the market all of a sudden.

Linseed common got as low as 25¼, but closed firm at 26¼. Diamond Match showed great strength at 149. Many traders are confident that when the reaction in other industrials is over Match stock will make some rapid strides toward the goal of 200, for which it is talked.

Annual meetings of the Yerkes roads, including North and West Chicago and Lake Street, will be held next Tuesday. It is expected that these roads will show quite an improvement in earnings over the year previous, especially North Chicago, which has had the most satisfactory year in its history since 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Trust company was held yesterday. There was no change in the list of officers and directors, all being reelected.

The formal sale of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated road to F. P. Olcott, chairman of the bondholders' committee, took place yesterday at the company's offices in Paulina street. There was only one bid, the upset price being $6,000,000. The road will probably be turned over to the old bondholders about Feb. 1, at which date the first interest on the new 4 per cent bonds will be due.

Advance in Malting Stocks.

The recent activity and advance in both the common and preferred stocks of the American Malting company appears to have been based, to a considerable extent, upon the anticipation that the Legislature of New York, at the coming session, will pass a pure beer bill. It is claimed that if a law should be enacted, as proposed, not prohibiting the manufacture of beer from any other materials than malt and hops, but requiring said beer to be sold for what it is, and forbidding the sale of beer made in other States into the composition of which any other materials entered, unless notice is given to the consumers of its character, the growers of hops and of barley would be profited to the same extent as were the dairymen by the passage of Congress of the law taxing oleomargarine, and prescribing regulations to prevent the sale of it as butter. The American Malting company and all other maltsters would then, it is said, be in a position to reap the benefits which legitimately accrue to them from the steadily increasing consumption of beer.

The Wall Street Journal says:

"We asked Governor Flower for something definite in regard to the earnings of the Federal Steel company. He told us that the Illinois Steel company in the calendar year 1898 shows earnings on the old stock of 10 per cent. No dividends have of course been paid. The Minnesota Iron company will show earnings on the stock in excess of 10 per cent. The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, which went in at 82½ for the stock, has earned a little over 4 per cent. The Federal Steel company has its cash capital of $10,000,000 contributed by stockholders of the constituent companies, which is amply sufficient for its uses.

"In addition to this, the Minnesota Iron company is lending more than $1,350,000 in this market. All the money that is earned by the constituent companies is applicable to dividends on Federal Steel stocks, because there is no need of additional working capital. The estimates of earnings of Federal Steel next year, based on orders already received, which will keep the works busy for several months, are considerably larger than the results for the calendar year 1898, and indicate between 8 per cent and 10 per cent on Federal Steel common.

"There seems to be no reason why dividends should not begin in April on both Federal Steel preferred and common."

Range of prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.
West Chicago	92½	92½	92¼
North Chicago	223	223	223
Strawboard	33¼	33¼	32¾
Street's	20¼	20¼	20⅛
National railway	120	120	120
Biscuit common	51	51	50
Biscuit preferred	104	104¼	104
South Side	75	76	75
Linseed common	26¼	26¼	25¼
Linseed preferred	76½	76½	75½
Tinplate common	43¾	43¾	40¼
Tinplate preferred	98	99	98
Wire common	45	45	45
Match	149	149¼	148⅝

Last prices: Lake Street income 5s, 30; Union Loop 5s, 104¼; West Chicago consolidated 5s, 94½; National railway, 120; Steel and Wire common, 45; Lake Street debenture 5s, 84½; Metropolitan receipts, 3½; Chicago Packing common, 20; Biscuit common, 50½; Biscuit preferred, 103⅞; West Chicago, 92; Linseed common, 26¼; Linseed preferred, 76¼; North Chicago, 221; City railway, 207½; Strawboard, 32¾; Street's, 20¼; Tin common, 40¼; Tin preferred, 98¼; Diamond Match, 148⅝; South Side, 75.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 4.	Dec. 28.
New York	$315,236,183	$199,411,212
Chicago	29,890,442	25,727,710
Boston	27,681,284	25,452,217
Philadelphia	23,082,780	23,229,297
St. Louis	6,556,848	5,372,622
Baltimore	8,098,373	3,959,057

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 10c discount bid, par asked.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$294,145,207
Gold reserve	246,173,682

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Boston had considerable bearishness displayed in the copper shares, and some traders courageously talked on the short side. The Montana stock trust plan struck the street unfavorably at first, and all of the so-called "combined" stocks fell off sharply. From closing at 285 yesterday Montana fell to 269, rallying to 276 in the afternoon, while Butte dropped from 87⅞ to 78⅛; rallying to 85¼. Arcadian fell from 70 to 62½, rallying to 68; Osceola lost 3¾ to 77⅞, rallying to 80¼; Isle Royal was off 6, to 38, recovering to 40¼; Old Dominion lost 2¼, to 35, with a rally to 37. Other copper shares were comparatively steady, and business was brisk in the "curb" shares, action on the listing of three of which is expected today—namely: Utah and Cochiti gold and Old Colony copper. Apart from the copper shares, business was lively in United States Oil, which rose 13¼ more, to 41, closing at 40⅜. Federal Steel shares maintained prominence. The whole market hardened substantially after noon. Wolverines closed ⅞ above yesterday, at 37; Centennial ⅜ lower, at 38¼; Montana 10 lower, at 275; Old Dominion off ¼, at 37; Tamarack up 7, at 192½, Santa Ysabel gold up 2, at 13; Baltic off ¾, at 32 (31 was the lowest); Franklin off ⅛, at 21½; Arcadian off 2, at 68; and Butte off 2¼, at 85¼. Other stocks were steady or firm, home roads were strong, and the general market was not afflicted by the copper irregularity. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar pfd	25	111½	111½	111½	111½
Atchison	300	18¾	19	18¾	18⅞
Do pfd	1,500	51¼	51⅞	51	51⅝
Bell Telephone	50	274	274½	274	274½
Boston Elevated	300	81	81	80¾	80¾
C. B. & Q.	1,500	125¼	125⅜	124⅝	125¼
Chic. Junction	200	142	142	141	141½
Erie Telephone	500	83	85	83	85
Fitchburg pfd	225	107	107¼	107	107¼
Mex. Central	100	6	6	6	6
Pullman	50	164	165	164	165
Union Pacific	300	43⅜	43¾	43	43¾
Do pfd	1,400	74	74	73⅜	73⅞
West End R. R.	75	90	90	90	90
Westinghouse Elec.	200	39⅛	39½	39⅛	39½

BONDS.

$8000 Atch 4s	98⅛@99	$4000 Mex 4s	68
2000 do adjmt	78⅛@79	1000 Mex 1st inc	15
3000 Gas 1st	92½	1000 Steel pl 5s	98
17000 C J 5s	114½@115		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were less active and duller today. Americans opened buoyant on New York's reception of the Philippine news, but soon became languid and dwindled until the close, especially Louisville and Nashville and Central Pacific, although New York bought St. Paul. Copper shares were heavy, Anacondas being 6⅝. Nine thousand pounds gold in bars was bought by the bank.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—American securities were without decided feature today and ruled irregular with a bearish undertone. There was a desire among holders to realize. The closing tone was dull. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £9,000.

Consols for money, 110 9-16; do account, 110 13-16. Canadian Pacific, 88¼; Erie, 15¼; do first preferred, 39⅝; Illinois Central, 118¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼; St. Paul common, 124⅞; New York Central, 126½; Pennsylvania, 63¼; Reading, 12; Union Pacific preferred, 76; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 66⅝; Grand Trunk, 7¼. Bar silver, quiet, 27¼d per ounce. Money 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent; do three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The bourse today was characterized by weakness and forced sales in all departments. This was due to the depressing effect of the condition of foreign politics, especially regarding the questions now pending between France and Great Britain.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—International securities were dull on the boerse today. Mexicans were in good request. Americans were quiet, and Canadian Pacifics were firm on the increase in traffic receipts. Local securities were irregular.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	10	Ontario	500
Crown Point	12	Ophir	50
Con. Cal. & Va.	120	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	45	Quicksilver	200
Gould & Currie	22	Quicksilver pfd	450
Hale & Norcross	0	Sierra Nevada	90
Homestake	5000	Standard	190
Iron Silver	70	Union Con	20
Mexican	35	Yellow Jacket	20

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez Mining Co.	7½	Quincy	147
Atlantic	32½	Winona	14⅜
Boston & Mont	274	Tamarack	190
Butte & Boston	85	Wolverine	36
Calumet & Hecla	635	Humboldt	2¼
Centennial	38¼	Adventure	9⅜
Franklin	21½	Union Land	11⅜
Osceola	80	Old Dominion	37

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	6	Eureka Con	80
Alpha Con	4	Justice	16
Andes	5	Kentuck Con	11
Belcher	18	Mexican	33
Best & Belcher	42	Occidental Con	48
Bullion	3	Ophir	57
Caledonia	22	Overman	6
Challenge Con	16	Potosi	15
Chollar	15	Savage	11
Confidence	62	Scorpion	2
Con. Cal. & Va.	120	Sierra Nevada	91
Crown Point	15	Union Con	34
Exchequer	1	Utah Con	8
Gould & Currie	28	Yellow Jacket	24
Hale & Norcross	11	Standard	200
Benton Con	4	Syndicate	5

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 2	9,925	104	30,278	12,579
Tuesday, Jan. 3	3,258	528	31,992	14,146
Wednesday, Jan. 4	10,500	200	42,000	15,000
Totals	23,683	832	104,270	41,725
Same period last wk	22,457	598	98,506	25,967
Same period 1898	34,421	877	108,155	50,586
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 2	2,015	...	3,838	100
Tuesday, Jan. 3	604	16	4,099	405
Wednesday, Jan. 4	2,500	...	2,500	500
Totals	5,119	16	10,437	1,005
Same period last wk	5,002	6	6,696	550
Same period 1898	9,780	76	13,311	5,607

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Jan. 4	23,500	88,400	23,500
One week ago	22,100	87,400	16,200
One year ago	27,400	92,600	26,100
Week thus far	58,000	201,000	58,000
Same period last week	52,000	178,000	35,000
Same period 1898	77,000	206,000	75,000
Same period 1897	64,000	116,000	56,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 10,000 cattle, 41,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep, against 9,891 cattle, 39,223 hogs, and 9,816 sheep a week ago, and 9,119 cattle, 41,585 hogs, and 9,015 sheep the corresponding Thursday a year ago.

Packers purchased 39,500 hogs and shippers 2,500, leaving 4,000 in the pens. Armour headed the list with 9,500; Anglo-American, 4,000; Boyd

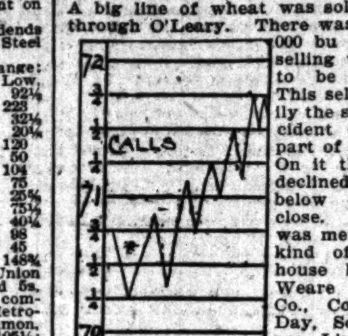
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EXPORTS AGAIN HEAVY.

FOREIGN DEMAND MAKING HIGHER PRICES FOR WHEAT.

Advance of Substantially One Cent in Such Deliveries as Are Subject to Speculative Inquiry—Clearances Considerably in Excess of Primary Receipts—Free Selling in Corn, with Longs Letting Go of Oats—Break in Provisions on Larger Stocks.

The wheat market yesterday was the speculative leader and covered a wide range. A big line of wheat was sold out early through O'Leary. There was about 1,500,000 bu of it and the selling was supposed to be for Barrett. This selling was easily the speculative incident of the early part of the session. On it the May price declined to 70¼c, ⅜c below the previous close. The selling was met by the best kind of commission house buying. The Weare Commission Co., Counselman & Day, Schwartz, Dupee, Linn, and other concerns were all good buyers and the local scalpers got quite a line of what proved to be cheap wheat.



May wheat range.

A rally was started which carried the price first to 71⅛c, later to 71⅝c, and still later through the range of calls to 71¾c. Most of the advance was maintained, the closing figures showing a net gain of a shade less than 1c. The two factors on the rally were the enormous clearances and the prospect of a cold wave scare. Clearances were equivalent to 1,387,000 bu, most of it in grain, and by far exceeded the total primary receipts. The parallel drawn by the Orange Judd Farmer between the weather conditions of December, 1896, and December, 1898, has attracted some attention and the promise of a cold wave started gossip regarding damage to wheat unprotected by snow. Cables were off at the close 1d to 1⅛d in Liverpool, while spot wheat was off ½d. Antwerp was unchanged, however, and it is supposed to be in closer touch with the Argentine situation. Private cables quoted Berlin closing 2c lower, Amsterdam unchanged, and Buda-Pesth at a decline of ½c. There were cablzies telling of continued unfavorable weather conditions in the Argentine Republic. Local receipts were 205 cars, or nearly eight times the receipts of a year ago. The cash market was disposed to sag, with differences wider than on the previous day. The local contract stock of wheat is now 2,528,000 bu, and the public and private warehouse stocks 5,498,000 bu. The Northwest had 584 cars of wheat, against 567 a week ago, and 353 a year ago. The moderate shipping business was reported here and a small export business at the seaboard.

Corn Rules Heavy.

The corn market was disposed to be heavy, with selling of a character similar to that of Tuesday. Patten, Hulburd-Warren, and Trego-Montgomery were all credited with selling more or less corn, and the Liverpool decline of ⅜@1d was sufficient to cause bearish sentiment.

The prospect is for larger receipts of corn, particularly as the car service situation is improving. On the other hand, a good direct export business was done early in the day, and there was some new buying in the speculative market on it. Clearances were liberal at 864,000 bu and the available supply only increased 385,000 bu. The market was helped by wheat, and but for the support in this direction would undoubtedly have broken. The volume of general business was light. Local receipts were not quite up to the estimate at 1,005 cars. Samples were in good demand with prices a shade higher. On track and f. o. b. sales were as follows: No grade, 30@32c; No. 4, 30@33½c; No. 3, 34¼@34½c; No. 3 yellow, 34¼c; No. 2, 36⅜c; No. 3 white, 34@34¼c; ears, 33¾@34c. Billed through: No. 4, 30⅞@32⅞c; No. 3, 32½@33c; No. 3 yellow, 32½@33¼c; No. 3 white, 35c.

There was a sharp break in provisions right after the opening on the liberal receipts of hogs everywhere and a showing of greater accumulation of supplies here than anticipated. The Board of Trade statement showed an increase in the rib stock for December of 27,000,000 lbs, an increase in new and old lard of 19,000 tcs, and an increase in new pork of 39,000 brls. The total increase was much greater than suggested by preliminary estimates. The Western markets had 114,400 hogs, against 97,800 the same day last year. The local market was off 5@10c on the receipt of 44,000 hogs. The early offerings were by outsiders, but were rapidly absorbed, and the market closed at the best prices of the day, with practically all the early decline recovered. Shipments of product were exceptionally heavy—7,679,000 lbs of meats and 5,300,000 lbs of lard. The cash demand is improving, particularly for meats, but speculatively lard was the strongest article on the provision list.

"Longs" Free Sellers of Oats.

Oats made ¼c advance on a fairly active trade. Patten was again a seller, letting go between 500,000 and 600,000 bu. This quantity was absorbed by the crowd generally. Otherwise there was no special feature. Receipts were light at 354,400 bu, as against 762,600 bu on the corresponding day last year. Samples were steady, with sales on track and f. o. b. at: No. 4 white, 28@28½c; No. 3, 26¼@26¾c; No. 3 white, 28¼@29½c; No. 2, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 29½@29⅝c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 27¼@28c; No. 3, 26@27c; No. 3 white, 28@29¼c; No. 2 white, 28⅜c.

Rye was firm and steady, with little disposition to trade in cash stuff owing to continued difficulties in getting cars. No. 2 regular sold at 54c and May at 55c. Barley ruled firm under light offerings. Low grades were relatively higher than the better qualities and in instances cars sold 1c higher, from 40@42c for feed. Timothy seed remained nominally $2.40 for March and clover, $8.85@7.00 for contract grades. Flaxseed was dull and spiritless, at slightly lower prices. No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.16½, as against $1.18 Tuesday. May opened ½c off, at $1.16, fell to $1.14, recovered, and closed at $1.15. Receipts were 28 cars and shipments 3 cars. Hay was in good demand and lightly offered. Receipts, 774 tons; shipments, 85 tons. Track sales included choice timothy at $8.75@9.50; No. 1 do, $8.50; not graded do, $7.00@7.50; choice prairie, $8.50@9.00. Bran was quiet and steady at $11.25 f. o. b. and middlings quiet at $11.50 f. o. b.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The head of the "opposition" ticket was named yesterday at a caucus held in the call-room. J. H. Milne was nominated for President and James Nicol for Vice President. The following committee was appointed to nominate directors and members of the Committees of Arbitration and Appeal: R. G. Chandler, William Nash, W. S. Warren, James F. Fort, and E. S. Hunter.

Privileges ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May puts	70⅝	71	69⅞	69⅞@71
May calls	72⅝	72⅝	72¼@⅝	72⅝@⅝

CORN.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May puts	37⅜	37⅜	37¼@⅜	37¼@⅜
May calls	37⅝	37⅝@⅝	37⅝	37⅝@⅝

According to the N. K. Fairbank company the world's distribution of lard stocks is as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1899.	Dec. 1, 1898.	Jan. 1, 1898.
Liverpool and Manchester	42,000	42,000	47,000
Other British ports	10,000	10,000	11,000
Hamburg	15,000	10,000	24,000
Bremen	5,000	5,000	2,000
Berlin	2,000	2,000	4,000
Baltic ports	6,000	6,000	3,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Mannheim	2,000	3,000	1,000
Antwerp	7,000	7,000	20,000
French ports	6,000	7,000	9,500
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	96,000	99,000	123,000
Afloat for Europe	80,000	96,000	75,000
Total in Europe & afloat	176,000	195,000	198,000
Chicago contract	74,158	55,172	135,946
Chicago, other kind	5,186	8,634	5,572
East St. Louis	10,000	4,600	2,370
Kansas City	9,531	3,185	6,576
Omaha	3,767	3,505	2,240
New York	20,152	12,530	19,520
Total tierces	298,794	281,426	370,224

Counselman & Day review the provision situation as follows:

The last year was an unprofitable one for the pork packing interests until the month of December, when hogs declined to a profitable basis, and outside trade and speculation came in on the buying side. The yellow fever scare came earlier than usual and depressed prices, making it imperative on the part of the packers to protect their interests by holding up the prices on the speculative articles, short rib sides in particular, as every other cut of meat was based on the short rib price. They not only had to buy the live hogs but became owners of the stocks of provisions on hand, the outside trade selling their holding, which the packers, in self-defense, had to purchase. Today the situation is changed. The majority of the packers have not only sold their holdings, bought from outside trade, but have sold daily against their purchase of hogs. The speculator and the outside trade have bought all their offerings for May delivery, believing that this year will see a higher range of prices and as large an export and domestic demand as that of 1898. Although the receipts of hogs the last year are about 1,000,000 more than 1897 the increased exports have more than taken care of this increase in the Chicago hog receipts. Great Britain and Ireland are our largest buyers, with Germany a close second for lard. We have never fully recovered the lost trade in boxed meats with Germany and France, caused by the unjust and prohibitive duties placed by these countries on our product in 1881, when in one year our exports fell from 117,000,000 lbs to 8,000,000 lbs.

As to the future prices for provisions, stocks are not excessive; in fact, small for lard. Product has sold at much higher prices in years when the purchasing power of the consumer was not so great as that of today—and when stocks have been larger. The bear argument is that we shall again have a large crop of hogs, that stocks will increase steadily, and that cash demand is poor. The bull believes that the coming crop of hogs will be smaller, and that corn will sell higher. All our stocks will be required by an increasing domestic and export demand, and the general prosperous condition of the country warrants higher prices which the speculative public will not be slow in taking advantage of.

Contract stocks in the public houses show for the week an increase in contract wheat of 331,000 bu, an increase in contract corn of 206,000 bu, and an increase in contract oats of 19,000 bu. These contract stocks include 23,000 bu No. 2 red and 2,505,000 bu No. 1 Northern wheat—2,528,000 bu contract wheat in all. The contract corn is 3,722,000 bu and the contract oats 376,000 bu.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 195 cars; hogs, 43,000.

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 5, 1898.
WHEAT.				
January	67⅞	....@....	68¾	89⅞
May	70⅝	70¼@71⅝	71½	90⅞
July	68⅞	68⅞@69⅞	69⅝	82⅛
CORN.				
January	35⅛	35⅜@35⅝	35½	26½
May	37⅛	37⅛@37¾	37⅝	29⅝
July	37⅞	37⅞@38	37⅞	30⅜
OATS.				
January	26	....@....	26¼	21
May	27⅛	27⅛@27½	27⅜	23⅛
July	25⅞	26@26⅜	26⅜	21⅝
MESS PORK.				
January	10.15	....@....	10.15	9.15
May	10.47½	10.32½@10.42½	10.45	9.35
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	5.60	5.50@5.62½	5.62½	4.77½
May	5.85	5.75@5.87½	5.85	4.90
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	4.85	4.75@4.80	4.82½	4.57½
May	5.15	5.05@5.15	5.12½	4.72½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Red winter wheat	4	20	1	25
Red spring wheat	2	5	1	8
Spring wheat	52	106	14	172
Corn	193	503	309	1,005
Oats	42	223	45	310
Rye	46	2	5	53
Barley	..	18	43	61
Totals	339	877	418	1,634

Inspected out: 3,100 bu winter and 28,600 bu spring wheat, 4,700 bu corn, 9,800 bu rye.

FARM PRODUCE FAIRLY ACTIVE.

About the Usual Buying to Supply Local Trade Requirements.

Generally active conditions characterized the produce market yesterday, local grocers stocking up with a fair degree of liberality for the larger retail trade expected later in the week. Dressed poultry was not in large supply, the soft weather conditions being against the keeping properties of most varieties. Potatoes were fairly active on the track market, but the prevailing high price of apples is restricting the movement of that fruit. The views of most local holders are so extravagant, even, that not many apples can be shipped, especially to Eastern points, where supplies of ordinary fruit are large and prices lower than rule here. Dairy products rule slow and steady.

On the evils of the butterine and "oleo" trade the following resolutions have been passed by the Butter and Egg board:

Whereas, We view with alarm the increased illegal sale of oleomargarine in this country, despite all efforts of State dairy officials to enforce the laws; and

Whereas, Believing that the illegal competition of oleomargarine sold as butter is by far the greatest menace to the dairy business today; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the National Creamery Buttermakers' association to take steps at its next convention at Sioux Falls looking towards getting the buttermakers and creamery men all over the United States to take up the matter of Congressional action which will take colored oleomargarine, now outlawed in thirty leading States, out of competition with butter, through an increase in the national tax from 2c to 10c a pound.

Be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be mailed the officers of the National Buttermakers' association, with the statement that it is the opinion of this board that this line of work will prove the most beneficial to the creamery interests of any that the association can undertake, and it is the sentiment of this board that the buttermakers should take more interest in this question in future.

The Butter and Egg board yesterday elected the following officers:

Chairman, John W. Low; vice chairman, A. A. Kennard; secretary, S. E. Davis; treasurer, F. M. Heggie; trustees, two years, E. S. Eldredge, W. H. Whitcomb, F. B. Pettibone; one year, Thomas F. Gallagher; Membership committee, S. S. Borden, R. D. Coyne, E. L. McAdam; Statistics committee, J. Dixon Avery, J. R. Deisher, Ed Rueb; Arbitration committee, J. W. Brown, L. B. Kilbourne, F. A. Kelley; alternates on arbitration, Thomas Purcell, George H. Kennedy, F. Dittman.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 15@16c. Dairies: Extras, 16@17c; firsts, 15c; seconds, 14c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 8¾@9¼c; Young Americas, 10@10¼c; twins, 8¾@9¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 20c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $5.00@6.50 per doz; partridge, $5.50@6.50 per doz; quail, $1.00@1.20 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.75@4.00 per doz; plover, golden, $1.50 per doz; rabbits, 50@75c per doz; squirrels, 25@40c per doz; venison, 8@10c.

Poultry—Live: Turkeys, 6@8c per lb; chickens, 4@6c; geese, $5.00@5.50 per doz. Dressed: Turkeys, dry picked, 9@10½c per lb; chickens, 6½@7½c; ducks, 6@7c; geese, 6@7c.

Roasting pigs—12 to 18 lbs weight, 75c@$1.00; fancy, $1.50.

Green fruits—Apples, fair, $2.00@2.50 per brl; good to fancy, No. 1, $3.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; lemons, Messina, $3.75@4.00; California, $3.50@4.50; grapes, Catawbas, New York, 12½@13c per 4@5 lb basket; cranberries, fancy Cape Cod, $6.00@6.50 per brl; common, $4.50@5.00; oranges, California navels, $2.25@3.50; seedlings, $2.00@2.75 per box; Louisiana, $3.75@4.00; Mexicans, $2.75@3.00.

Nuts—Chestnuts, $2.00@2.25 per bu; hickory, 75c@$1.75; black walnuts, 50c; butternuts, 50@60c; beechnuts, 6@7c per lb; hazel nuts, 3c per lb; pecans, 8@10c per lb.

Vegetables—Asparagus, $2.75 per doz; beets, new, 40@50c per doz; celery, Michigan, $1.25@1.50 per 10-doz case; home-grown, 10@20c per doz; cabbage, home-grown, red, $1.00@1.50 per brl; potatoes, 30@37c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@2.50 per brl; hand-picked pea beans, new, $1.06@1.08; old, $1.03@1.05; cucumbers, $1.25@1.50 per doz; squash, Hubbard, $9.00@10.00 per ton; onions, red and yellow, 90c@$1.00 per brl; turnips, rutabagas, 25@30c per 1¼ bu; green peppers, $1.00@1.25 per 6-basket crate; parsnips, 75c per bu; radishes, 40@50c per doz; lettuce, Boston, fresh, $2.50@3.50 per 6-doz case.

Veal—50@60-lb weight, 4@5c; 60@75-lb, 5@6c; 75@100-lb, 6@7c; 100@110-lb, 8½c.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last seventy-two hours, exclusive of express receipts, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts 1899.	Receipts 1898.	Shipments 1899.	Shipments 1898.
Apples, brls	400	995	456	635
Beans, bu	2,304	1,786	3,285	2,381
B. corn, lbs	21,075	84,250	74,523	20,210
Butter, lbs	763,700	818,234	973,940	1,148,044
Cheese, lbs	264,085	152,400	133,435	110,910
D. fruits, lbs	141,803	415,840	44,050	21,490
Eggs, pkgs	1,782	2,696	2,365	4,234
Game, pkgs	24	94	15	385
Hay, tons	774	1,095	85	50
Hides, lbs	710,081	478,600	1,276,865	483,649
Hops, lbs	1,860	24,800	22,600	8,020
Potatoes, bu	16,120	20,168	9,931	8,346
Poultry, lbs	175,549	618,764	915,427	679,815
Poultry, c'ps	151	181	248	....
Wool, lbs	....	....	301,553	207,001

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Flour—Receipts, 53,394 brls; exports, 36,005 brls. Again quiet, but reflected moderately the strength in wheat. Rye steady. Barleymalt quiet.

Wheat—Receipts, 374,625 bu; exports, 375,556 bu; spot strong; No. 2 red, 80⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive. Options have been in a strong position today. Opening firm on cold weather, they responded a little to bearish cables and then hardened on the big clearances, which for the week are fully 500,000 bu wheat and flour ahead of last week. Demand kept up all the afternoon, and final quotations were ⅝@¾c net higher. Foreign houses sold wheat and otherwise opposed the advance during the day. March, 77 15-16@78⅛c. Closed 78⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 43,875 bu; exports, 86,384 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 44@44⅜c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened steady with wheat, but through cold weather, bearish cables, and unloading, failed to maintain its position until stimulated again in the late session by latest strength in wheat. Closed ⅛c net higher. May, 41⅞@42 5-16c, closed 42⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 110,400 bu; exports, 8,100 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 33⅛c; No. 2 white, 35⅛c. Options neglected.

Hops steady. Hides firm. Wool steady. Tallow steady. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 17¼@18c; do yellow, 22@22¼c. Rice firm. Molasses firm.

Metals—While not showing further sensational changes, the metal market retained all its former firm features today, with a good all around business noted. The bid price of tin moved up 5 points, and a readjustment was made in spelter, but aside from this no important changes in quotations were reported. The news from the West and from London about met expectations. Some parties were claiming a reaction might be looked for, but the indications were that the present "boom" was still on. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants quiet but firm at $7.75 nominal; lake copper firm, with $13.25 bid and $13.50 asked; tin firm, with $19.70 bid and $20.00 asked; lead steady, with $3.90 bid and $3.95 asked; spelter firmer, with $5.10 bid and $5.25 asked. Lead was quoted at $3.70 and copper $12.75 by the firm naming the settling price for leading miners and smelters in the West.

Coffee—Options opened barely steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, ruled active, with narrow changes, after first call, on mutual desire between longs and shorts to liquidate on even terms, realizing on longs being prompted by easier ruling of spot coffee and increased American visible supply, while shorts covered on European and Brazilian stability. Closed steady, unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 34,500 bags, including January, 5.35c; February, 5.45c; March, 5.60c; April, 5.65c; May, 5.70@5.75c; July, 5.80c; September, 5.90@5.95c; October, 5.90@5.95c; November, 5.95c; December, 6.05c. Spot coffee—Rio weak and lower; No. 7 invoice, 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing, 7c; mild easy; Cordova, 7⅞@15c.

Sugar—Raw irregular; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined unsettled.

Cotton—Steady: middling, 5¼c; net receipts, 1,200 bales; gross receipts, 2,909 bales; sales, 1,961 bales; stock, 83,229 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,639 bales; continent, 2,749 bales. Total today: Net receipts, 56,777 bales; exports to Great Britain, 86,261 bales; France, 8,907 bales; continent, 12,539 bales; stock, 1,236,613 bales. Consolidated net receipts, 214,405 bales; exports to Great Britain, 140,171 bales; France, 29,194 bales; continent, 81,656. Total since Sept 1: Net receipts, 5,454,-588 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,323,931 bales; France, 486,458 bales; continent, 1,542,094 bales. Spot closed steady at the opening price; sales, 1,961 bales; futures closed steady: January, 5.48c; February, 5.49c; March, 5.52c; April, 5.54c; May, 5.59c; June, 5.63c; July, 5.65c; August, 5.68c; September, 5.64c; October, 5.65c; November, 5.66c.

California dried fruits quiet; evaporated apples, common, 7½c; prime wire tray, 8⅝c; choice, 9@9½c; fancy, 10c; prunes, 6¼@10¼c; apricots, Royal, 11@14c; Moorpark, 13@17c; peaches, unpeeled, 9@11½c; peeled, 21@25c.

Butter—Receipts, 6,114 pkgs; firm; Western creamery, 15@21c; Elgins, 21c; factory, 12@14½c; imitation, do, 13@17c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,894 pkgs; firm; large white, 10½c; small white, 11c; large colored, 10½c; small colored, 11c.

Eggs—Receipts, 2,603 pkgs; strong and steady; Western, 27@28c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined, unsettled; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 5c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Flour—Dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat—Options dull, unchanged to ⅛c higher; spot steady; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 71c; track, 71c; January, 72c; May, 75¼@75⅜c bid; July, 69c bid; No. 2 hard, 68@69c. Corn—Options steady to fractionally higher; spot higher; No. 2 cash, 35c bid; January, 36c asked; May, 36⅛@36¼c asked. Oats—Fraction better for May; spot higher; No. 2 cash, 28⅛c asked; track, 29c; January, 28⅛c; May, 28⅝c; No. 2 white, 30c. Rye—Firm, 57c track. Flaxseed—Nominally $1.10. Prime timothy seed nominally unchanged. Cornmeal, $1.65@1.70. Bran dull; sacked, east track, 53@55c. Hay—Timothy firm, $6.00@8.50; prairie steady, $7.00@7.50. Butter—Firm; creamery, 18@22½c; dairy, 14@19c. Eggs—Firm, 22c. Whisky—Steady, $1.27. Cotton ties, 60c. Bagging, 5¼@6c. Lead—Dull, $3.77½. Spelter—Dull, $4.75 asked. Pork—Better; mess jobbing, old, $9.50; new, $10.25. Lard—Nominal; prime steam, $5.35; choice, $5.50. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.50; extra shorts, $5.00; ribs, $5.25; shorts, $5.50. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.00; extra shorts, $5.50; ribs, $5.75; shorts, $6.00. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 4.—The wheat market was not well settled at the opening today, following yesterday's break of 1c, but after a few moments of fluctuation it steadied, and towards noon made encouraging advance. In the last hour of the session the bull feeling asserted itself. May advanced sharply and closed practically at the top at 68⅜@68⅝c. July closing at 69⅝c. There was good milling demand for cash wheat and fair buying for outside mills. Elevators were practically out of the market. Prices ruled about 1c lower than yesterday. No. 1 Northern, 67½@68⅛c, to arrive, 67¼@67⅜c; No. 2, 65⅛@65⅜c; No. 3, 58@65c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@3.80; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clears, $2.60@2.80. Bran in bulk, $9.00@9.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 hard, 64@66c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 spring, 63@65c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 34⅛c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 white, 28⅛@29c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 52c. Hay—Higher; choice timothy, $7.50; choice prairie, $7.50. Butter—Steady; separator, 17@19c; dairy, 15c. Eggs—Market decidedly firm; dealers received almost any price asked for fresh stock. Fresh candled Missouri and Kansas stock higher, 23c, cases returned. Receipts—Wheat, 28,200 bu; corn, 17,500 bu; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 78,600 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70c; May, 71c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; January, 67c; May, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; No. 3 spring, 60c. To arrive, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68c. Oats, 29⅛@29c. Rye, 53c. Barley, 38@42c. Flax, $1.12; May, $1.16; January, $1.12. Corn, 33⅞c. Receipts—Wheat, 57,334 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 41,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—Wheat—Higher, firm; No. 2 cash, 71¼c bid; May, 73⅝c. Corn—Dull, firm; No. 2 mixed, 36¼c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28¼c. Rye—Lower; No. 2 mixed, 54½c. Clover seed—Active, higher; prime cash, $4.25; March, $4.80 asked.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—Spirits turpentine firm, 43@43½c. Resin—Firm, 97½c@$1.02½. Crude turpentine—Firm, $1.30, $2.30, and $2.30. Tar—Firm, $1.10.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 4.—Corn—Irregular, easy; No. 2, 35¼c. Oats—Quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 27½c. Whisky—Firm, $1.27.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 4.—Spirits turpentine quiet, 44c. Resin—Firm.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Grain—Wheat—Futures closed quiet; March, 5s 10¼d; May, 5s 8¼d. Spot dull; No. 1 red Northern spring, 6s 1¼d. Corn—Spot easy; American mixed, 3s 11d; January, old, easy, 3s 10¾d; March quiet, 3s 9¼d; May quiet, 3s 9⅛d.

Provisions—Lard—Prime Western, 29s 3d. Linseed oil—15s 6d. Bacon—Short ribs easy, 31s; long clear middles, light, dull, 28s; do middles, heavy, dull, 27s 6d; short clear backs dull, 28s 6d; clear bellies steady, 34s; shoulders, square, dull, 23s.

Cotton—Spot—Good business done; prices barely supported. American middling, 3 3-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 10,600 American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 4,000 American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed quiet but steady. American middling, l. m. c., January, 3 1-64d sellers; January and February, 3 1-64d sellers; February and March, 3 2-64d buyers; March and April, 3 3-64d buyers; April and May, 3 4-64d buyers; May and June, 3 5-64d buyers; June and July, 3 6-64d buyers; July and August, 3 7-64d sellers; August and September, 3 7-64@3 8-64d sellers; September and October, 3 8-64d sellers; October and November, 3 8-64d buyers; November and December, 3 8-64@3 9-64d sellers.

Changes in Available Supplies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in the available supply of grain last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday: Wheat, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease 2,123,000 bu. Liverpool Corn Trade News reports afloat for and in Europe, increase 2,500,000 bu. Total supply, increase 377,000 bu. Corn, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase 785,000 bu. Oats, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease 60,000 bu. Among the more important increases reported to Bradstreet's not given in the official visible supply statement are the gains of 336,000 bu at Fort William and Keewatin, Ont.; 161,000 bu at Galveston, 132,000 bu at Milwaukee private elevators, 100,000 bu at Minneapolis private elevators, and 86,000 bu at New Orleans. The principal decreases are those of 225,000 bu at Portland, Me.; 200,000 bu at Northwestern interior elevators, 175,000 bu at Manitoba storage points, 160,000 bu at Louisville, and 85,000 bu at Newport News. The aggregate stocks of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., increased during the week 158,000 bu.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Dry goods—Some leading makes of 37-in brown drills advanced ¼c. The market for cotton goods has been generally quiet today. Spot trade indifferent and mail orders moderate, but no impression made upon tone, which is as strong as before. Print cloths quiet but sellers conservative; woolens dull. Dress goods division quiet and unchanged. Silks firm.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 4.—Credit balances, $1.19. Certificates, no bids. Shipments, 79,151 brls; runs, 67,828 brls.

Williams Alumni Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Williams Alumni association of Chicago will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening at 7 o'clock. Toasts will be responded to by the following: Professor Leverett Spring, Williams; Professor C. F. Bradley, Dartmouth; E. Parmalee Prentice, John T. Baxter, and T. D. Knight.

WE OWN AND OFFER
$80,000
City of Great Falls
MONTANA
5 Per Cent Bonds

Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New York City. Denomination, $1,000.
$25,000 due July 1, 1908.
25,000 due July 1, 1913.
30,000 due July 1, 1918.

Great Falls is a substantial business city with good railway facilities, large coal supply and immense water power. It is the natural geographical and commercial center of about 3,000 square miles of country of the most varied resources.

Send for Special Circular giving price and full data. Other attractive issues offered in our January List, of which copies may be had on application.

N.W. Harris & Co.,
...BANKERS...
204 Dearborn-st., Chicago
(Marquette Building).
BOSTON NEW YORK

"GLOBE" Filing Devices and All Styles of Office DESKS
226-228 WABASH-AV.

The Transfer Books of the American Steel and Wire Company were closed for dividend purposes on January 4th. This is to serve notice that the books will be opened for the transfer of stock at the opening of business January 25th, 1899.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

We own and offer the following high-grade loans:

State Bonds.
$300,000 State of Tennessee 3's
100,000 State of Louisiana 4's

City Bonds.
$2,000,000 City of New York, N. Y., Gold 3½'s
500,000 City of Atlanta, Ga., Gold 4½'s
100,000 City of Buffalo, N. Y. 3½'s
100,000 City of Camden, N. J. 4's
100,000 City of Spokane, Wash., Gold 6's
50,000 City of Chicago, Ill., Gold 4's
40,000 City of Sherman, Texas 5's
35,000 City of Sedalia, Mo. 4½'s

County Bonds.
$1,000,000 County of Queens, N. Y. 4's
300,000 County of Ramsey, Minn. 4½'s
200,000 County of Hennepin, Minn. 4½'s
200,000 County of McCracken, Ky. 5's
150,000 County of Cook, Ill. 4's
150,000 County of White, Ill. 4½'s
70,000 County of Vernon, Mo. 4½'s

Corporation Bonds.
$50,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Gold 5's
50,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Gold 4's
50,000 Flint & Pere Marquette Gold 5's

Descriptive lists furnished upon application.
Personal interviews invited.

Farson, Leach & Co.
100 Dearborn-st., CHICAGO. 35 Nassau-st., NEW YORK.

The Officers and Directors of
THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY BANK
S. E. Corner La Salle and Adams Streets.
Solicit all or part of the banking business of individuals, Firms and Corporations desiring to transfer or divide their accounts. Interest paid on deposits. Savings accounts received from $1 upwards.

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CAPITAL - - $500,000
SURPLUS - - $500,000
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Accounts of corporations, firms and individuals are solicited, and will be received upon the most favorable terms consistent with conservative banking.

WANTED 4%
LOANS on high grade, centrally located property in amounts from $25,000 to $250,000 at 4%.
If loans are applied for BEFORE JANUARY 1st. Very small Commission—no delay. We pass upon security.

BUILDING LOANS
MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
KNOTT, LEWIS & CO.
95 DEARBORN-ST.

DON'T TRAVEL—TELEPHONE.
The average talk by telephone in the Chicago Exchange passes over a little more than three and one-half miles of wire. As there are now 220,000 of these talks every day, it will be seen that the amount of wire involved daily is upward of 770,000 miles, or enough to reach around the earth more than thirty times. To do the same work by messengers would require 78,000 men, traveling upward of ten miles per day each.

MONEY TO LOAN ..TODAY..
CENTRAL 44, OTHER 84 & 85.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
164 DEARBORN STREET.

NOTICE.

The regular meeting of lot owners of Forest Home Cemetery for purpose of electing new Board of Trustees for the Forest Home Guarantee and Improvement fund will take place at office of cemetery, 66 La Salle-st., at 3 p. m., Jan. 9th, '99.

TO SELL BOSTON STORE PROPERTY

City Council Finance Committee Recommends an Upset Price of $400,000.

MAYOR WARNS CAR LINES

Takes Steps to Compel Traction Companies to Provide Adequate Service.

TO ENFORCE FENDER ORDER.

The Finance committee of the City Council at its meeting yesterday afternoon voted to recommend to advertise the Boston Store property, 77 and 79 Madison street, for sale at an upset price of $400,000. It is understood a bidder at that price has been secured in the present owner of the store.

The vote by which this action was taken was a close one, the majority in the committee being only two and the proposition was the cause of a lively debate. It was claimed by some members the property was worth more, while others opposed selling it at any price. The argument made by the proposers of the measure was that the city is badly in need of ready money and this is the only piece of property it owns on which it can realize any. The city's income for the next year will be less than it was last, while the demands for money are greater. The cry was raised that if the money needed to run the city next year is to be had the property in question must be sold.

The recommendations of the committee will come up for action at next Monday's meeting of the Council and may be expected to cause an interesting debate. The same proposition was made a year ago, but at that time the Council raised the upset price to $500,000, and the sale fell through on account of the lack of a bidder.

The land the committee wants to sell was originally the playground of the old Dearborn School. It was deeded by the School Board to the city for a site for a fire engine house and ever since the great fire has been used for business purposes. It has 50 feet front and runs 150 feet back to an alley.

The Finance committee also considered the application of Norton Bros. for additional space in West Water street, and the proposition to change the route of the South Side intercepting sewer, but deferred action till next week.

Mayor Warns Street Car Lines.

Mayor Harrison has taken steps to compel the street railway companies to comply with the ordinance which requires that they shall give sufficient service of cars on their respective lines to meet the public demand for transportation facilities. He has also served notice that the Chicago City railway company must yield prompt obedience to the ordinance requiring the use of fenders on all street cars, that company being the only one running cars down-town which has not already provided fenders for its cars.

The movement for better service came in the form of instructions to Commissioner of Public Works McGann to call the attention of the Chicago City railway company and the North Chicago Street railroad company to what the Mayor deems insufficient service on certain lines. The Commissioner accordingly sent to President Bowen of the Chicago City railway company the following letter:

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1899.—M. K. Bowen, President of the Chicago City Railway Company, 2020 State Street, Chicago.—Dear Sir: Numerous complaints have been filed in this office and the office of his Honor, the Mayor, of the lack of accommodations for the traveling public on Indiana avenue and Wentworth avenue. Investigation develops the fact that the practice is to crowd the cars to the point of indecency and danger. The ordinance granting your company the privilege of operating cars on those streets requires that the said cars shall be run for the accommodation of the public, and it certainly means that space be provided for each passenger paying for the privilege of traveling in your cars. Section 1721 of the Municipal Code of Chicago requires:

"There shall be at all times when practicable between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock at night, from the 15th of November to the 1st of May, and the hours of 5 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock p. m. in the other months, cars running on the respective routes of all street railway companies, as the public shall require, under the penalty of not less than $25 for each and every violation of this section."

Will you please comply with the city ordinances, thereby accommodating the traveling public and avoiding the penalty provided for failure to do so. Your truly, L. E. McGANN, Commissioner of Public Works.

Letter to C. T. Yerkes.

A letter almost exactly like this in its general terms, but calling attention to the need for more cars in North Clark street, "especially between the hours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 and 6:30 p. m.," was sent to President Charles T. Yerkes of the North Chicago Street railroad company.

Mayor Harrison stated he believed the object of the companies, particularly that of the South Side corporation, was to influence the public, by faulty service, to make a demand for the extension of trolley wires into the down-town district. Concerning the fender matter, he said he had simply grown tired of waiting for the Chicago City company to fulfill its promise to provide fenders and intended to compel it to do so.

The Mayor sent a letter to Corporation Counsel Thornton, saying he had written to President Bowen of the Chicago City railway company on Dec. 29, demanding compliance with the fender ordinance, as promised, on Jan. 1, and in reply had received a letter indicating the company intended deferring the use of fenders till next spring. He told Mr. Thornton in his letter that this did not please him, and he wanted legal steps taken to compel the company to put on fenders at once. Accordingly, Mr. Thornton sent the company a letter saying he would begin prosecutions unless the company put on fenders at once.

When asked last evening how long a time he intended giving the company before bringing suits against it, Mr. Thornton said: "I expect to give them a reasonable time. I should think three or four days would be a reasonable time."

Bowen Talks of Fenders.

President Bowen professed to look upon compliance with the Mayor's demands as a physical impossibility. He did not state whether the company would make any attempt to comply with the requests.

"There's no use talking in that way about service on the Wentworth and Indiana avenue lines," he said last night. "Our down-town switching capacity for cars that enter the city in Clark street is taxed to the limit now. It would be no use putting more cars on the Wentworth avenue line. They might as well be in the barns as blockaded at the switches. The city made us agree to take down the temporary trolley lines in State street and Wabash avenue, or we could easily run more cars in that way and handle a heavier traffic.

"To use more cars on the Indiana avenue line would involve similar difficulties, on account of the wait required for coupling at Eighteenth street. It would be possible to give better service if we could use the trolley all the way.

"As far as fenders are concerned, we cannot take cars out of service to put fenders on them. When it is time to run summer cars we will come out with a full equipment of fenders, but we cannot run fenders on winter cars this winter, for we will have no chance to put them on. It takes three or four men from half a day to a day to put a fender on a car. I have not heard anything about any suits being filed yet in either of these matters."

Employés of the Chicago City railway company state that the reason the cars on the South Side are so crowded is that the summer schedule is still in force.

Corporation Counsel Thornton, in a letter to Commissioner of Public Works McGann, recommends that the Department of Public Works make no special effort to enforce the union labor clause in city contracts.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Earnings of the Rock Island for November, 1898, Less than in the Year Preceding.

Earnings of the Rock Island railroad system for the month of November, 1898, did not come up to expectations. The passenger department made a material increase in earnings, but the freight department lost nearly twice as much as the passenger department gained, leaving a net decrease of $16,229. The decrease in freight earnings is due to the exceptionally low rates in effect during the month between Chicago and the Missouri River. Following is a detailed statement of earnings, expenses, etc., of the entire sytem both east and west of the Missouri River for the month of November and for the eight months ended on Nov. 30, 1898, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

Month of November.	1898.	1897.	Inc.
Earnings, passenger..	$ 390,773	$ 341,121	$49,651
Earnings, freight.....	1,332,699	1,405,108	*72,409
Earnings, miscellan's.	98,439	101,994	*3,555
Gross earnings........	1,821,912	1,848,225	*26,312
Other income..........	60,444	4,363	56,080
Total income..........	1,882,356	1,852,589	29,767
Operati'g expenses and taxes..........	1,176,986	1,130,989	45,996
Net income..........	705,370	721,599	*16,229
One-twelfth of annual charges (estimated for 1898)..........	322,851	342,501	*19,649
Surplus..........	382,518	379,098	3,419
Eight months to Nov. 30.	1898.	1897.	Inc.
Earn's, passenger	$ 3,588,844	$ 2,994,248	$ 594,595
Earnings, freight.	10,112,168	9,464,586	647,582
Earn's, miscella's	839,450	805,459	33,991
Gross earnings...	14,540,463	13,264,293	1,276,169
Other income....	342,038	209,898	132,140
Total income....	14,882,502	13,474,192	1,408,309
Operating expenses and taxes	9,445,273	8,458,478	986,795
Net income......	5,437,228	5,015,714	421,514
Eight-twelfths of annual charges (estimated for 1898)..........	2,582,814	2,740,008	*157,193
Surplus..........	2,854,413	2,275,706	578,707

*Decrease.

A reorganization of the Central Pacific railroad has been agreed upon. About $120,000,000 4 per cent gold bonds, it is said, will be issued. This will take care of the government debt, will also provide for the $2,995,000 5 per cent bonds, which matured last year, and will take up $6,118,000 5 per cent issue due this year, the $15,791,000 5 per cent and 6 per cent bonds due next year, the $11,905,000 5 per cent bonds which mature in 1901, and will refund the $22,000,000 5 per cent and 6 per cent bonds that are to mature from 1918 to 1939.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Central Passenger association to be held here on Wednesday, Jan. 11, the subjects to be considered will include: Half fares for soldiers and sailors on sick leave or furlough or discharged; rates for Ohio River steamboat men; proposed discontinuance of homeseekers' rates; manipulation by Chicago brokers of second-class tickets; and reduced rates for various meetings and conventions.

A franchise has been granted by the City Council of Omaha to the Illinois Central and the Chicago Great Western for the occupation of several streets, enabling them to establish terminals in the heart of the city. These terminals will be provided by the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company, which has a bridge across the Missouri River which has never been used. It cost $2,000,000 seven years ago.

Sale of Seaboard and Roanoke Road.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4.—Report concerning the proposed purchase of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad company, parent corporation of the Seaboard Air Line system, is officially confirmed today. The syndicate which has bid for the property, subject to the approval of the owners of three-fourths of the stock, pooled with Messrs. Louis McLane and L. R. Watts, is composed of Baltimore, Richmond, and New York capitalists. The price agreed upon is $200 a share, which is $75 a share more than was offered for a controlling interest in the property two years ago by Thomas F. Ryan. A member of the syndicate said today that it is the intention of the new owners to continue the company as an independent system.

Railroad Notes.

The Plant system has found it expedient to establish a daily steamship service between Tampa points in the West Indies.

The Chicago office of the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been moved from the Rookery Building to 101½ Adams street.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1. Books close Jan. 13 and reopen Jan. 23.

The Columbus, Bloomington and Terre Haute railroad company has been organized with a capital stock of $100,000 to build a line of eighty-five miles from Columbus to Terre Haute.

Eastern roads have agreed to grant an excursion rate of one fare for the round trip for the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America and Mine Operators, Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9 to 19.

Gross earnings of fifty-one roads for the third week in December were $7,473,568, against $6,863,076 for the third week in December, 1897, an increase of $610,492. Thirty-four roads show increases and seventeen decreases.

SAVINGS SHOW AN INCREASE.

Banking Officials Say New Year's Business Indicates Growing Prosperity and Confidence.

From the receipts of savings deposits on the first banking day of the year officials of Chicago banks which do a savings deposit business conclude that Chicago enjoys a greater degree of prosperity today than it did a year ago. While the balances at all the banks in a general way show large increases over those carried a year ago, it is said there has been a particularly large increase in the kind of business that depends on the ability of wage-earners to find employment and save from their earnings small sums for a "rainy day."

"We opened more new savings accounts on Tuesday than on any former day in the history of the bank," said President H. A. Haugan of the State Bank of Chicago. "The principal reasons, doubtless, are that more people are at work and that confidence has been restored."

"The day's record was a big one with us," said President James H. Gilbert of the Garden City Bank. 'Our savings deposits were fully one-half larger than usual."

Cashier George F. Orde of the Northern Trust Company Bank said: "It was a big day's business with us. There were many depositors from among the class of wage-workers who seldom have patronized savings banks before."

Similar statements were made by Henry B. Clarke of the Hibernian Bank, Second Vice President Reid of the Illinois Trust and Savings company, President E. A. Potter of the American Trust and Savings, Cashier Buchanan of the Prairie State Savings and Trust company, and Vice President F. L. Wilk of the Union Trust Company Savings Bank.

ARE IGNORANT OF A LOTTERY.

Dr. C. C. Higgins and J. F. Brady Deny Being the Men Named by Father Lavery.

Dr. C. C. Higgins and J. F. Brady, both of whom have offices at 167 Dearborn street, say they know nothing of a supposed lottery a story of which was telegraphed to a morning paper yesterday from St. Louis. The story stated the Rev. C. F. Lavery, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Macon City, Mo., had returned from Chicago, where he had had a conference with "J. T. Brady" and "Dr. Higgins, his assistant." According to the story a Miss O'Connell and a Dr. P. T. Cunningham paid 25 cents for a ticket in the lottery and drew a prize for $3,750. Father Lavery was quoted as saying he had been offered $1,500 by Brady and Dr. Higgins, but he refused a compromise.

"I was told today there was a man named Brady in the building," said Dr. Higgins. "I do not know him, never saw him, do not know anything of him, and never in my life knew any one that run a lottery. No Father Lavery has come to see me about lottery business. In fact, I do not remember that any one ever asked me about a lottery in my life until today."

J. F. Brady declared that his brother, J. T. Brady, who, he said, was formerly agent of the Louisiana Lottery and who later engaged in lottery business, had been in the Cripple Creek gold regions over three years. He denied all knowledge of the supposed lottery. J. F. and J. T. Brady were formerly proprietors of the Pan-American saloon in Monroe street. J. F. Brady is an inventor. He said it was possible his brother's name had been used for advertising purposes without his consent.

Hardtmuth's "Koh-I-Noor" lead pencil will outlast three others. Try it.

TELLS AIM OF ALTGELD.

WILLIAM PRENTISS EXPLAINS THE OPPOSITION TO HARRISON.

Confidential Friend of the Ex-Governor Says His Object in Running for Mayor Is Not So Much to Secure the Office as to Insure an Illinois Delegation for Free Silver at 16 to 1 in the Next Democratic National Convention.

William Prentiss, John P. Altgeld's close friend and confidant, made a formal announcement yesterday of the ex-Governor's political plans and purposes, which, having been given after a consultation with Mr. Altgeld, can be regarded as an official utterance.

According to this statement Mr. Altgeld's plan is not so much to elect himself Mayor, although he would like it, as to prevent Carter H. Harrison from succeeding himself. His purpose in this has nothing to do with local affairs or Chicago interests, but finds its root in the ground of national politics and is intended to prevent what Mr. Altgeld considers a conspiracy to overthrow the Chicago platform and substitute other issues in place of free silver at 16 to 1. Incidentally, an interesting story of the manner in which Mr. Altgeld hopes to accomplish his purpose is revealed.

J. H. Munroe, a free silver Republican of the Thirtieth Ward and an employé of the City Hall, thought out a scheme last week whereby he hoped to get Altgeld out of the Mayoralty race. He consulted with Civil Service Commissioner Lindblom, and they named a committee consisting of Munroe, F. C. Wood, and James Teller, free silver Republicans, and William Prentiss and Captain William Black, Democrats, to call on Mr. Altgeld and ask him to retire.

Secret Confab with Altgeld.

Messrs. Prentiss and Black, however, did not think well of the proposition and they had a confidential talk with Altgeld on Tuesday evening, in which they laid the matter before him and from which came Mr. Prentiss' "official" declaration.

When Messrs. Munroe, Teller, and Wood called at Mr. Prentiss' office, preparatory to calling on Altgeld, Mr. Prentiss told them it would be going on a fool's errand to ask Altgeld to retire and he would have nothing more to do with it.

This ended that part of the affair and afterwards Mr. Prentiss spoke of the ex-Governor's position after this manner:

"John P. Altgeld is a far seeing man. He does not regard the coming Mayoralty election as strictly a local affair, but looks ahead and recognizes what is likely to be its influence on national politics. He, in common with a large number of the friends of the 'Chicago platform,' is afraid of the possible results of the reëlection of Carter H. Harrison to the office of Mayor.

"Mr. Harrison as a private citizen has no political influence, but as Mayor he is at the head of the local Democratic machine and it may be able to control the selection of delegates from Illinois to the next Democratic national convention. Were he reëlected there is no surety as to what he would do. He has been too close to Richard Croker and other enemies of the Chicago platform to suit Mr. Altgeld and the other friends of that pronouncement, and so Mr. Altgeld is now a candidate for the Mayoralty, not so much for the purpose of electing himself—although he and his friends are confident that will be the result—as to prevent the election of Mayor Harrison and the consequent trading of the delegates from Illinois in the next national convention for the purpose of advancing the political fortunes of Mr. Harrison regardless of the interests of the party.

"It is this consideration which has made Mr. Altgeld a candidate, and the man who has any idea he can be induced to withdraw has but a poor conception of his character."

Another Part of the Program.

Along with this statement came another from one of Mr. Altgeld's political allies.

"What Altgeld expects and will do," said this man, who is a leader among West Side Democrats, "is this. He will poll from 20,000 to 50,000 votes. They will not only defeat Harrison, but they will give the 'Municipal Control and Chicago Platform' party a standing under the law. It will not only be entitled to print the names of its candidates on the official ballot without petition, but under the new primary law it will be entitled to legal primaries. In short it will be a regular political party. Now if this party elected delegates and they knocked at the door of the next national convention they could be seated and Harrison's thrown out. One thing is certain and that is the men in control of the party are all friendly to Altgeld."

JONES IN A SWEEPING DENIAL.

Repudiates Stories That Expansion Split Committee and Teller Means to Resign.

Senator Jones and other members of his "Ways and Means" committee, prior to their departure from the city yesterday morning, denounced as entirely without foundation the stories that the committee had split on the question of expansion, and that because of this difference Senator Teller had signified his intention of resigning from the committee and ex-Governor Stone of Missouri had absented himself from Tuesday's meeting.

"I have failed to receive the slightest intimation," Senator Jones said, "from Senator Teller that he contemplated resigning from the committee or that he did not feel in sympathy with the other members on the question of expansion. I should say he holds views practically in sympathy with both of the other members—much the same as I hold; that is, opposition to the permanent retention of the territory of which we have come into possession. But I think the whole matter will be settled before 1900. The story about Governor Stone is too ridiculous to discuss."

Ex-Senator Dubois, who attended Tuesday's conference, said: "The stories of disagreement and threatened resignations are made out of whole cloth. During the conference Senator Teller, Mr. Bryan, and I discussed expansion at considerable length, and after Senator Teller had stated his position Mr. Bryan said: 'Senator, you and I hold about the same ideas on the subject.' The matter was discussed in an entirely informal manner, but there were no differences of opinion developed, and Senator Teller failed to signify, in even the most remote manner, that he contemplated resigning."

Some of the members of the committee met in an informal manner prior to their departure, but no business of any kind was transacted.

ALDERMEN'S CASE ON THE CALL.

Powers and O'Brien to Face Poolroom Charge Before Judge Gary Today.

The names of John Powers and William O'Brien, Aldermen, appear on the call of Judge Gary's court for today, on charges of keeping a poolroom. With the names appear those of James Devine, "Joe" Woods, Sam Seaborne, William Reily, "Jim" Quinn, Harry Hughes, Lon Wiswall, "Ed" Flannigan, Frank Ewing, Charles Selleck, and "Bert" Wade, all charged with being employés in the establishment at 170 Madison street. The evidence in the cases was collected by detectives employed by John Hill Jr.

Frank H. White and William Baldwin, proprietors of the Columbian Commission company, 14 Pacific avenue, are charged with keeping a bucket shop, while James Royal and Frank Nohe are on the call for a similar offense at 28 Pacific avenue.

Five charges of keeping a common gaming-house at the Washington Park racetrack also are on the call against James O'Leary and will come to trial.

Municipal Ownership League Meets.

The Board of Trustees of the Municipal Ownership league held its weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Tremont House. George Fleming, acting secretary, resigned, and J. H. Copeland was elected. The board has prepared some campaign literature, which will be sent out through the members of the central council, which meets this afternoon.

Do you realize that you can own a diamond or a watch? Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State-st.

TESTIMONY BEFORE WAR BOARD

Major Harrison of Volunteers Gives His Opinions Concerning Beef Supplied to the Army.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Major Hopkins, military aide to the Secretary of War, testified before the War Investigating commission regarding sanitary conditions at the camps at Tampa, Camp Thomas, and Camp Alger. It was the old question of sinks, drainage, and camp police, and the testimony of the witness was little different from preceding witnesses.

Major Harrison, Ninth Volunteer Infantry, whose regiment was raised near New Orleans and is now in service at Santiago, was next called.

Concerning commissary stores, he said those in the United States were the best that could be bought in the open market.

The chief trouble came, he said, when the change was made to hoof cattle sent from Porto Rico. This beef Major Harrison killed himself and personally superintended its dressing and cooling. "But it would not cool in that climate," he said emphatically. "The meat never lost its animal heat, and with its use our sickness increased 10 per cent."

Governor Beaver asked if a refrigerating plant were established there, whether Cuban beef could be killed on the ground and rendered fit for use by the men. Witness said he thought this would not be desirable, as the Cuban cattle, while fine looking, furnished the coarest and most stringy beef he had ever seen. Major Harrison said he had no complaint to make as to medical supplies or attendance. He considered the whole supply system good.

TREATY IS SENT TO SENATE.

President Submits Text of Agreement Without Comment and It Is Referred to Committee.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The first session of the Senate after the holiday recess occupied only fourteen minutes, although in that brief time two open sessions and one executive session were held.

Major Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, presented a message from the President of the United States. The message contained the treaty of Paris. On motion of Mr. Davis the Senate then went into executive session in order the treaty might be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In a few minutes the Senate reconvened in open session, and Mr. Allison announced the death of Senator Morrill. The usual resolutions were adopted, and as a mark of respect the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

The House spent today considering the bill to define and punish crimes in Alaska and provide a code of criminal procedure for the territory, adjourning early out of respect to the memory of Senator Morrill.

There were less than 100 members on the floor. Mr. Simpson [Pop., Kas.] and Mr. Lewis [Dem., Wash.] appeared in their places for the first time this session, and attracted considerable attention. The blind chaplain in his invocation referred feelingly to the critical illness of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, and prayed for his speedy recovery.

JAESCHE STIRS UP CHURCHES.

Deeming Himself "Dead to the World," He Tries to Collect a Life Policy.

Whether a man who has reached that stage of religious enthusiasm in which he regards himself as "dead to the world" is justified thereby in attempting to collect an insurance policy on his life is a question which is just now interesting the membership of the Colehour Baptist Church, the mutual benefit association of the German Baptists, and incidentally all South Chicago church circles.

Herman Jaesche, a plasterer, 10548 Avenue M, while a member of the Colehour church, declared himself sinless and "dead to the world." Soon after he joined the Church of God, Ninety-third street and Erie avenue. He held a $1,000 policy in the mutual benefit association of the German Baptists, and, apparently on the hypothesis that he was dead enough to make the policy due and payable, he wrote in his wife's name to the office of the association in Dillon, Kas., stating he was dead and asking payment. He procured the attestation of Pastor C. F. Thieman of the Colehour church to the letter.

When the association began the usual investigation it discovered at once that the dead man was much alive. Pastor Thieman explained that he signed Jaesche's letter as a joke, to humor a man he regarded as demented, and that he had no idea of the man's purpose.

COST OF PROPOSED ARMY.

New Establishment Will Need $82,053,665 as Compared to $24,343,434 Formerly.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The cost of the proposed military establishment under the Hull bill, reported to the House, as compared with the present regular military establishment, not counting the volunteer forces incident to the war, is shown in letters sent by Adjutant General Corbin to Chairman Hull of the Military committee.

It gives the present cost of the regular army at $24,343,434. The cost under the proposed bill, $82,053,665; increase of cost, $57,710,231.

The cost as applied to the three main departments of the army are as follows:

	Present.	Proposed.
Quartermaster's department..........	$ 7,107,000	$40,013,246
Subsistence department....	2,739,775	10,148,476
Pay department..........	14,496,659	31,891,943

General Stanton says the pay estimate does not cover the per cent to enlisted men during the time of war or the proposed 25 per cent to those serving in distant lands.

LOST $11,290 STILL A PUZZLE.

Police Begin to Think Perhaps Cashier Duncan Dropped or Mislaid the Package.

The disappearance Tuesday morning of $11,000 worth of checks and $290 in currency from the inside coat pocket of James Duncan, cashier for Ingwersen Bros. & Smith, at the Union Stock-Yards, is still a mystery. Captain Lavin and his detectives spent most of the day yesterday trying to solve the problem. The police are beginning to believe Mr. Duncan either dropped the package as he was putting it in his pocket or that he left it on the counter of the National Live Stock Bank. Mr. Duncan is positive he placed the checks and money in the inside pocket of his coat, and they could not get out unless some one picked his pocket.

STATE MEETING OF DAIRYMEN.

Annual Convention of the Illinois Association to Be Held at Galesburg Next Week.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of Illinois State Dairymen's association will be held in Galesburg on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. Colonel Henry L. Turner will speak on Tuesday evening about Cuba and the Santiago campaign. A public reception for Colonel Turner will be held. Addresses at the convention will be made by some of the most prominent men in the dairy field. Cash and special premiums offered for exhibits of butter and cheese aggregate $500. The machinery exhibit will include the latest ideas in dairy and creamery machines and supplies.

UNION LEAGUE CAUCUS TICKET.

Melville E. Stone Chosen to Head the List of Nominees for Club Officers.

At the regular caucus of the Union League club held yesterday the following ticket for officers of the club for 1899 was agreed upon:

For President—Melville E. Stone.

For Vice Presidents—Frederick A. Smith and A. C. Bird.

For Secretary—Robert P. Walker.

For Treasurer—Edwin A. Potter.

For Board of Managers—William H. Cunningham, A. L. Sercomb, Augustus O. Hall.

For Committee on Political Action—William D. Washburn, L. O. Goddard, Joseph H. Defrees.

The election will be held on Jan. 23 and members will have till Jan. 13 to put up opposing tickets.

AFTER THE JURY FIXERS.

APPARENT PROOF OF SUBSTITUTING PROXIES IN THE PANELS.

Bench Warrant Is Expected to Be Issued Today for a Suspected Bailiff and Others May Follow Tomorrow for Middlemen and Agents for Street Railway Companies—State's Attorney Is Confident Evidence Can Be Obtained to Secure Convictions.

Apparent proof was given the State's Attorney's office yesterday of the practice on the part of corrupt court bailiffs of furnishing juror "proxies" as an aid to jury bribing. A man sought the State's Attorney to tell him he had not served upon a jury in a personal injury suit where his name was found as one of the twelve. The bailiff in the court where the jury sat was not James J. Lynch, now under indictment as a jury briber, and in consequence a new arrest may be looked for.

It is understood one bench warrant at least will be issued today, supposedly in the "proxy" case. Other bench warrants, it is asserted, will be issued today or tomorrow for persons besides court bailiffs—middlemen and agents close to the street railway companies.

For jury purposes the city is divided into districts, over each one of which a bailiff is placed to serve with the necessary papers every citizen summoned for jury duty. In case he does not find the man whose name appears upon the summons he returns the papers with the indorsement, "Not found." Personal service is not peremptory, a bailiff being allowed to leave the summons at the house. In that event he makes the return with the indorsement, "Left at the house."

Operation of the Proxy System.

The practice in most cases of bailiffs suspected of bribery is said to have been to make the latter return without having served the papers. Then, it is alleged, they sought men whom they knew they could control and told them to appear at the call of the names written on the summons. A little coaching enabled the "proxies" to take the part. Some of them needed little persuasion to induce them to accept $2 or $1.50 for "hanging" a jury. In many cases, it is believed at the State's Attorney's office, bailiffs—not necessarily the ones that made the returns—have erased the word "not" from the indorsement "not found" and with the disappearance of that word it would be an easy matter to introduce the "proxy."

The State's Attorney's office bases upon human nature its hope of finding the men who personated other individuals. It is argued that the tools, in order to secure any influence over the jury, would have to play the part of "good fellows," implying a certain amount of careless confidences. Men of the "proxy" type do not leave Chicago, hence they are apt to meet occasionally one of the eleven other men who served upon the jury.

Convictions Are Expected.

Mr. Deneen esteems it certain that trails made within the last eighteen months—the time designated by the statute of limitations—have not been so well covered that clever detectives cannot follow them. The documentary evidence for conviction stands ready at hand. It is considered possible that some clerks of court may have shared in the guilty knowledge of the bailiffs, as they examine the jury papers.

If warrants are issued today for the go-betweens who are alleged to have served the street railway companies and to have been the masters of the bailiffs, the result will be due to the evidence secured in the last three days by Captain Herman Schuettler and his force of detectives.

A discovery of the day was that suspicion of jury bribing attached to cases outside of personal injury suits. Evidence was adduced tending to show that in one civil suit involving over $25,000, tried in Judge Clifford's court, the disagreement of the jury was due to one man, who is alleged to have been paid about $200 and to have been promised over $1,000 more.

State's Attorney Deneen continues to receive letters from prominent lawyers, offering aid and reciting personal experiences. The Bar association, at its regular meeting on Saturday in the office of Edwin M. Ashcraft, First National Bank Building, is expected to receive from the Committee on Grievances a report dealing with the jury bribing cases, offering the assistance of the association to Mr. Deneen.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Branch Appellate Court.

Opinion filed by Judges Freeman, Horton, and Shepard—8259—The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. vs. the General Electric Railway Co.; reversed and remanded, with directions.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—351—Jacob Kabelsky; liabilities, $15,000; no assets; Blum & Blum, attorneys.
352—Charles A. Hill; liabilities, $800; no assets; no attorney.
353—Herman R. Russell; liabilities, $17,000; no assets; Cowing & Young, attorneys.
354—Harry Swisky; liabilities, $25,600; no assets; George Humm and J. R. Ward, attorneys.
355—Walter W. Crawford and Edward R. Curtis; liabilities, $3,200; assets, $10,600.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—195479—Dan. Simonds vs. Geo. E. Downe; on findg., $661.97, appl.—6843—Mary J. Smith vs. City; on findg., $2,950.
Judge Chytraus—157239—Richards & Conover Co. vs. Green B. Raum; by deflt., $677.73.
Judge Tuley—176226—Edw. Norton vs. Michael Hayes; on findg., $309, sat.
Judge Baker—152492—Magdalena Dednal vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on findg., $750, sat.—157745—Colonel W. Russell vs. B. J. McConn; on ver., $249.29.—157092—David Keller vs. Harry Leon et al.; on ver., $1,659.
Judge Hanecy—165315—Alfred van Steinberg vs. Aug. C. F. Rusk; on findg., $400, sat.
Judge Smith—184682—Nicholas Horten vs. Acme Flexible Clasp Co.; on findg., $150, sat.
Judge Tuthill—189255—Wm. S. Moole vs. W. F. G. Bristol; on ver., $90.60.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—6381—Knower vs. Riley; dec. sale.
Judge Ball—6638—Kenney vs. Kenney; dec.—5940—Marsh vs. Thompson; dec. sale.—6020—Pollard vs. Hicks; dec.
Judge Hanecy—4315—Suddard vs. Lee; def. dec.
Judge Dunne—5016—Murray vs. Bradley; def. dec.—5027—Rosenfeld vs. Steinson; dec.
Judge Clifford—3624—Intrer S., L. & I. Co. vs. Turner; def. dec.
Judge Smith—188131—Hildebrand vs. Turner; def. dec.—1542—Chandler vs. Woddell; same.—3219—Same vs. Moeller; same.—4253—Cobbing vs. Peek; same.—4098—Selfridge vs. Manning; same.—2854—Sullivan vs. Bennett; same.—4668—Stickney vs. Same; same.—4623—Chandler vs. Doremeyer; same.
Judge Neely—4757—Matthews vs. McLain; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Kavanagh—9774, 8972, 9079, 9505, 4082, 4858 on trial.
Judge Stough—11279, 10921, 11040, 11173, 11182, 11380, 10252, 11496, 11503, 11612, 11617, 11706, 11710, 11715, 11716, 11720, 11800, 11181, 11262, 11394, 6939, 6940 on trial.
Judge Brentano—313 on hearing.
Judge Garver—15220, 2358, 10825, 2336, 2445, 2479, 2489, 2512, 2423, 1053, 1847, 2024, 1969, 1009, 1262 on trial.
Judge Heldom—541 on trial.
Judge Chytraus—1397, 1718, 1723, 1724, 1742, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1856, 1859, 1857, 1878, 1880, 1965, 1982, 1893, 1985.
Judge Ball—Contested motions.
Judge Tuley—180, 333, 5358, 2596.
Judge Hanecy—5699, 5754, 5036, 5725, 4178, 5765, 5803, 15269, 5832, 46714, 4033.
Judge Hutchinson—1935, 13258, 1953, 1958, 1959, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 1829, 2066, 2169, 2170, 2172, 2175, 1943 on trial.
Judge Tuthill—2305, 3351, 3419, 2133, 5131, 3430, 3463, 3485, 3496, 3518, 3528, 3572, 3605, 3627, 2893 on trial.
Judge Clifford—4582, 2717, 4516, 2794, 2805, 2818, 2829, 2840, 2874, 2883, 2896.
Judge Neely—3027, 3030, 3071, 3093, 3115, 3148, 3170, 3181, 3192, 3204, 3215, 1478.
Judge Smith—3023, 3252, 1942, 2198, and People against Geneacopolos, 5726 set for 3 p. m.
Judge Willis—4331, 4694, 5259, 5270, 4881, 5281, 5368, 5379, 5390, 5401, 3655, 1486, 3414, 1134, 5445, 3447, 5026 on trial.
Judge Baker—3329, 3340, 3363, 3385, 3398, 3409, 3420, 3442, 3453, 3464, 3475, 3486, 3540, 3551, 3562, 3595, 3628, 3650, 3683, 3695, 3706, 3762, 3774.
Judge Dunne—Chancery term numbers December calendar from 11 to 30, inclusive.
Judge Gibbons—1974, 2040, 2051, 2073, 2095, and set cases 4838, 552.
Judge Chetlain—7078 on trial.
Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and 11062, in re. Empire Tailoring Co., 17808.
Judge Hodson—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House—City special assessment calendar, all undisposed of cases.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—Motions.
Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—1927, 2355, 1938.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—2356, 2079, 2024, 1928, 2619, 2442, 2552, 2332, 1888, 1883, 2589, 1960.
Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2192, 2015, 806, 972, 1070, 1363, 1394, 1436, 1437, 2512, 2542, 2321, 2661.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 8—1135.
United States Courts—No courts.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The following cases occupied the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States today:

105—Rodman M. Price et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Anna M. Forrest et al.; argument concluded by Mr. Flavel McGee for the plaintiffs in error.

109—Edwin A. McIntire et al., appellants, vs. Mary C. Pryor; argument commenced by Mr. Frank T. Browning for the appellants and continued by Mr. Franklin H. Mackey for the appellee.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday will be as follows: 100, 108 (and 114 and 105), 110, 111, 112, 113, 115 (and 116 and 117), 118, 119, and 120.

IS AN OUTSIDE MARKET.

(Continued from ninth page.)

& Lunham, 1,700; Chicago, 4,000; Continental, 5,000; Hammond, 1,600; International, 3,700; Lipton, 1,500; Morris, 2,000; Swift, 4,800; and butchers, 1,700. Droves averaging 250@301 lbs cost $3.58@3.64; 220-lb butchers', $3.65; 176@182 lbs, $3.55@3.58; and 105@125-lb pigs, $3.25@3.33.

Cattle—There was little or no change in the general cattle market. The better grades ruled strong, while common qualities closed weak. Receipts were rather small and the quality only fair. Buyers wanted more good cattle than they could get. Seven loads averaging 1,444@1,569 lbs sold at $5.85; two loads averaging 1,313 lbs sold at $5.70, with poor to choice 921@1,580-lb natives at $4.10@5.65, bulk $4.80@5.45; Missouri fed Texas averaging 879@1,133 lbs sold at $4.15@4.55; cornfed Westerns, 1,030@1,450 lbs, $4.15@5.20; straight Texas steers, 930@1,230 lbs, $3.90@4.60; Texas bulls and oxen, $3.30@3.45; distillery-fed bulls, 1,247@1,400 lbs, $3.90@4.00; feeding cattle, 539@1,100 lbs, $3.00@4.60; native cows, $2.00@4.00; heifers, $3.00@5.00; bulls, $2.50@4.30; stags, $3.00@4.30; and calves, $4.75@6.75. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to prime beeves, 1,300@1,700 lbs.	$5.55@6.00
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,300 lbs....	4.55@5.35
Plain beef cattle, 950@1,300 lbs........	3.90@4.50
Common to choice fed Western steers....	3.85@5.35
Poor to choice fed Texas steers.........	3.25@4.65
Choice to fancy cows and heifers........	3.90@5.00
Fair to good beef cows..................	2.85@3.75
Common to best canning cows............	2.10@2.85
Calves, good to fancy veal..............	5.25@6.85
Calves, plain to good heavy.............	3.50@5.00
Feeding cattle, 600@1,000 lbs...........	2.80@4.50
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,700 lbs.....	2.50@4.25

Hogs—The general market was 5@10c lower than Tuesday's average, or 15@20c lower than Monday's tip-top prices. Some light mixed sold 25c lower than the opening day of the week. The proportion of common to fair 140@190-lb mixed among the arrivals was larger, while desirable 200@350-lb averages were scarcer than usual. The demand for heavyweights was good, while light mixed grades sold slowly. Packers neglected the underweights. Receipts about reached expectations, yet were nearly 5,000 smaller than a week ago and about that much smaller than a year ago. Sales ranged $3.35@3.75, bulk $3.50@3.65; pigs, $2.90@3.40, bulk $3.15@3.30. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 260@400 lbs........	$3.57½@3.70
Fair to choice heavy packing.......	3.50 @3.65
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs.....	3.55 @3.67½
Rough heavy packing................	3.40 @3.50
Selected light, 145@195-lb pigs.....	3.40 @3.60
Common to choice light mixed.......	3.40 @3.55
Common to good, 80@140-lb pigs.....	3.10 @3.40
Culls and poor stuff...............	1.00 @3.10

Sheep—The demand for sheep was good at former prices, while lambs ruled weak and closed fully 10c lower. Lambs were in large supply, especially heavyweights. Native sheep sold at $2.90@4.10; Westerns, $3.00@4.15; native lambs, $4.00@5.25; Western lambs, $4.75@5.15; Western yearlings, $4.00@4.45; Western ewes, $3.10@3.50; Texas sheep averaging 84 lbs, $4.00. Revised quotations follow:

Fair to choice native wethers........	$3.70@4.30
Common to good mixed natives.........	2.75@3.70
Common to prime Western muttons.....	3.00@4.15
Fair to fancy yearlings..............	3.90@4.50
Native lambs, choice to fancy.........	4.80@5.80
Native lambs, inferior to good.......	3.75@4.80
Fair to heavy Western lambs..........	4.50@5.25

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200, including 1,100 Texans; shipments, 1,300; market steady; fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, $4.40@5.75; bulk of sales, $4.95@5.50; dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.65@5.40; bulk of sales, $4.20@5.20; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.00@4.40; bulk of sales, $3.50@4.05; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25; bulk of sales, $3.10@3.95; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.35; bulk of cows, $2.35@2.90; bulk of heifers, $2.80@3.50; bulls, $2.55@3.00; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@4.80; bulk of sales, $3.45@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.60@3.10. Hogs—Receipts, 13,400; shipments, 1,900; market 10 to 15c lower; pigs and lights, $3.35@3.50; packers, $3.40@3.60; butchers' $3.55@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 100; market slow; native muttons, $3.75@4.25; culls and bucks, $2.75@3.75; stockers, $2.00@2.80; lambs, $5.00@5.55.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,436; steers steady to strong; bulls firm; cows steady to 10c lower; steers, $4.60@5.45; top, $5.00@5.55; oxen, $3.40@3.55; bulls, $3.00@4.15; cows, $2.00@4.00. Cables unchanged. Exports, 30 sheep and 1,800 quarters of beef. Tomorrow, none. Calves—Receipts, 1,528; market slow; opened 25c lower; some late sales 5c lower; common to prime veals, $4.50@8.00; choice, $8.12½@8.25; yearlings and barnyard calves, $2.50@3.25; car of Southern do, $3.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,364; sheep, firm; lambs steady to a shade lower; poor to prime sheep, $2.50@4.50; medium to choice lambs, $5.25@5.65; tops, $5.70; culls, $3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,638; weak at $3.85@4.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,100 natives, 1,670 Texans; active, steady to strong market on slaughtering cattle; stockers and feeders that showed quality, active at firm prices; heavy native steers, $5.10@5.50; medium, $4.25@5.10; lightweights, $4.20@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.45@4.40; butcher cows and heifers, $2.75@4.50; Western steers, $3.50@4.80; Texas steers, $3.25@4.65; Texas cows, $2.75@3.25; canning stock, $2.25@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 19,220; supply liberal and prices trifle lower; sales mainly 5c lower; heavies, $3.60@3.75; mixed, $3.45@3.70; lights, $3.15@3.45; pigs, $3.00@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 4,490; liberal supply and lower Eastern markets caused a slight decline in prices today. Lambs, $5.00@5.35; muttons, $3.50@4.15; feeding lambs, $3.50@4.20; feeding sheep, $3.25@3.55; stockers, $2.50@3.50.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; native beef steers, $4.00@5.35; Western steers, $3.80@4.40; Texas steers, $3.60@4.20; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.50; calves, $4.50@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.20@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market 5 to 10c lower; heavy, $3.40@3.45; mixed, $3.45@3.47½; light, $3.47@3.50; pigs, $3.00@3.50; bulk of sales, $3.42½@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market stronger; native muttons, $3.80@4.25; Westerns, $3.50@4.00; stockers, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $3.75@5.00.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The cattle market was active at prices from steady to 10c higher. Hogs opened about 10c lower and closed from 10c to 15c lower. Trade dragged, but soon became active at the decline. Cattle—Receipts, 303 head; native steers, $3.90@5.20; Western steers, $3.25@3.65; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,870 head; heavy, $3.55@3.70; medium, $3.50@3.67; light, $3.45@3.55; pigs, $2.80@3.00. Sheep—Receipts, 556 head; strong.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fires have not been so heavy during the opening days of the new year, although some of the companies have not had any decrease in the number of losses each day. In summing up the figures of losses for the year companies are averaging their experience in various States. It is agreed that Ohio was an unusually bad State as regards losses last year, while Indiana, which seemed to be in prosperous condition during the early and middle parts of the year, showed a larger loss ratio at the latter end. The experience with many classes of business is changing, and classes that a few years ago were regarded as the best for companies to carry are not now sought with the same eagerness. Fire losses in the United States have been diminishing appreciably in the last few years, going from $168,000,000 in 1893 to $116,000,000 in 1897. The improvement is doubtless due to the better methods of construction which are becoming of general use. Underwriters are interested in the steel grain tanks, which have been built in New York particularly, to take the place of the old and inflammable wooden elevators.

Some measures of interest to insurance men are looked for in the session of the Indiana Legislature. One is expected permitting the life companies now in the State to change their method of business from assessment to stock plans, and to have a charter extending fifty years from date. A bill will be introduced at the instance of the State Auditor doing away with semi-annual statements.

The announcement that the Insurance Commissioner of Maryland has decided to require deposits from New York companies on account of the requirement made by the New York Insurance department that the Maryland Casualty company should make a deposit in that State of $250,000 is of considerable interest to casualty underwriters.

Of three Conference liability companies operating in Ohio only one now has any railway business on its books, and that one is getting rid of it as fast as possible. A liability company, it is given as the reason, cannot do business with a corporation that knows its loss ratio from casualties.

It is reported that the line on the Park Hotel at Hot Springs, Ark., is being offered and placed by Minneapolis agents at a cut rate of $1.75, tariff being $2. The hotel is a five-story building, with 400 rooms, and remains open four months of the year.

Changes in the placing of big lines are taking place in New York City as a result of the rate war in the metropolitan district.

The Maine Benefit association has obtained the approval of Insurance Commissioner Cutting of Massachusetts to an increase of 50 per cent in the assessments on certain classes of its old policies.

C. R. Stouffer is connected with the local office of the Royal Insurance company, going from Secor Cunningham.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1899:

Sherwin-av., 116¼ w of Grand, n f, 50x150, Jan. 3 [Ella Waterman to Louis Dederick]	$ 2,000
Greenwood-av., 300 s of Everett-st., w f, 50 x98x79x79.7, Dec. 31 [A. W. Bulkley to Margaret G. Welty]	2,050
Commercial-st., 174 s of Grace, w f, 25x108, [James Rood Jr. to John T. Heraty]	1,500
Halsted-st., 125 n of 122d, w f, 50x123, Jan. 31, 1893 [A. T. and S. Rank to Walter E. Witherbee]	2,000
Lowe-av., 72 n of 65th-st., w f, 22.30x100, Dec. 30 [Anthony Lagger et al. by M. in C. to Henry Regensberg]	3,500
Francis-pl., 369 e of California-av., n w f, 25x107, Dec. 30 [Jane W. Brunton to Robert L. Baird]	1,800
62d-st., s e cor Spaulding-av., n f, 45½x125, July 1, 1898 [P. L. Gallagher to William H. Whitehead]	1,800
Wabash-av., 197 n of 49th-st., e f, 16 2-3x 160.7, Jan. 2 [William H. Sweeney to Gussie Russell]	4,500
42d-ct., 192 e of Stewart-av., s f, 24x123.66, June 29, 1897 [Catharina Jeserich to Elizabeth Ormsby]	2,250
Indiana-av., 248¾ s of 33d-st., e f, 50x 160.7, Dec. 19 [John Tyrrell to Margaret A. Cheney]	30,000
Dearborn-st., 223 n of 38th, w f, 25x110, undivided half interest, Dec. 28 [A. Moore to G. E. Harris]	1,400
Kramer-st., 175 w of Union, s f, 25x73, Nov. 26 [Anthony Hopkins to John W. Young]	2,000
Same property, Nov. 28 [John W. Young to David F. Bremner]	2,000
W. 18th-pl., 194 e of Loomis-st., n f, 24x124, Dec. 29 [V. Prepejchal to Jakub Prepejchal]	5,000
Lincoln-st., 344 s of Taylor, e f, 25x100, Dec. 29 [Joseph B. Langworthy to Charles W. McMillan]	5,000
Cleveland-av., 225 s of Blackhawk-st., w f, 25x124, Jan. 3 [John P. Fellen to Augusta C. Anderson]	2,000
Campbell-av., 225 s of Hirsch-st., w f, 25x 126 1-6, incumbrance, $3,000, Dec. 21 [Lake View B. and L. Ass'n to B. N. Sass]	5,000
Hamburg-st., 261 w of Oakley-av., n f, 25x 100, Jan. 3 [Joseph S. Dennis to M. C. E. Scharden]	1,200
Springfield-av., n e cor Courtland, w f, 110x 125, and other property, Sept. 2, 1892 [Ferd Hanssen to Herman Breidt]	6,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Belmont-av., 516 e of Southport, n f, 25x125, Dec. 30 [Aug. Gutt et al., by M. in C., to H. P. Kransz]	3,225
Fullerton-av., 571¼ w of Snow-st., s f, 19⅛ to alley, Dec. 27 [F. Campbell et al., by M. in C., to John Mammaser]	2,575
Clarendon-av., 182 s of Irving Park-av., w f, Nov. 3 [Annie A. Swanson to Elizabeth Swanson]	1,000
Leavitt-st., n w cor Melrose, e f, 25x120 1-3, Dec. 30 [C. Simzyk to Johann Wiebrecht]	4,000
Robey-st., 33 n of Berenice-av., w f, 25x 125, and other property same block, Dec. 3 [E. B. Camp et al., by M. in C., to Globe Savings Bank, by recr.]	5,340
Edgewater-av., s w cor Southport, n f, 50x 114, and other property, Jan. 3 [Anna Doyle to Colonel E. Russell]	1,250
Sacramento-av., 25 s of Wellington-st., w f, 50x125, Sept. 23, 1896 [R. C. Givins to Jacob Nielson]	1,000
Plymouth-pl., 90 n of Van Buren-st., w f, 40x93, Oct. 31 [James A. Murphy to Henry Sampson]	68,000
St. Louis-av., 23 n of 16th-st., w f, 25x 125, Dec. 2 [John B. McDonald to Andrew Brisch]	1,500
W. 12th-pl., 268 e of Hoyne-av., n f, 32ft 4¼ inx124.24, Dec. 31 [Frances Edmunds to William A. Welsh]	4,000
W. 15th-st., s w cor Laflin, n f, 120x124; W. 15th-st., 168 w of Laflin, n f, 192x124, revenue stamps, $75, Nov. 29 [Standard Elevator and Mfg. Co. to William D. Baldwin]	25,000
Same property, revenue stamps, $75, Dec. 4 [William D. Baldwin to Otis Elevator Co.]	25,000
Butler-st., n w cor 66th, e f, 50x125, Dec. 28 [Isabella Park and husband to Charles I. Will]	15,000
Ontario-av., 74 8-10 s of 133d-st., e f, 50x 125, Dec. 30 [William H. Rand to Trena Johnson]	1,200
Ashland-av., 107 s of Summerdale, w f, 25x 125, incumbrance of $1,400, Dec. 20 [Jennie P. Krah to Mary E. Bird]	2,900
Paulina-st., 308¾ n of Lawrence-av., w f, 33¼x165, July 1 [W. H. Whitehead to P. L. Gallagher]	4,800
Winchester-av., 120 n of Thomas-st., w f, 24 1-6x125¼; Winchester-av., 170 n of Thomas-st., w f, 24 1-6x125¼, incumbrance of $3,500, Dec. 1 [Carl G. H. Anderson and wife to Samuel Delamater]	14,000
Butler-st., 174 s of 69th, w f, 25x125, and other property, incumbrance of $1,700, Sept. 17 [Helen M. Bartlett and husband to Eugene J. Savoie]	5,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

T. Annand, 3-story brick flats, 4136 Calumet-av	$7,000
A. Bresch, 2-story brick flats, 790 St. Louis-av	4,300

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING LICENSES TO INCORPORATE were issued by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday:

Citizens' Telephone company, at Woodstock; capital stock, $20,000; telephone exchange; incorporators, Marcellus L. Joslyn, John C. Donnelly, Daniel F. Curley.

American Copying company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacturing; incorporators, James B. Gascoigne, William H. Duval, Victor M. Harding.

Henry Wilson company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacture plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies; incorporators, Henry Nelson, Henry Ramm, William O. Olin.

Crown company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; manufacturing; incorporators, Joseph M. Finn, John H. Hume, Sidney Stein.

Towarzystwo Litwsko Polskie Ostrobrama N. Chicago, Ill. at Chicago; without capital stock; fraternal; incorporators, William Zukowski, Broniston Skimber, Florien Zukowski.

Chicago Lunch and Dairy company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the New Model Bakery company.

Seckner Contracting company of Chicago certified to an increased capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000.

Chicago Real Estate board at Chicago certified to increase in Board of Directors from three to five.

Matel Shelving Patents company of West Virginia, capitalized at $50,000, is licensed in Illinois with $500 capital stock.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM— 23 Ewing-pl., nr. Robey, North, and Milwaukee-avs.—Elegant private residence neighborhood; no noise from street traffic; the most successful treat in the city for ladies before and during confinement or kindred peculiar ailments. Our latest scientific methods, with strict antiseptic precautions, insure absolute success. We have saved lives jeopardized by the incompetent. Beware of impostors who promise much but give no relief. Our experienced surgeons and nurses appeal to you in the name of humanity to make rigid investigation before trusting your health, money, and good name to the unscrupulous. Every case is diagnosed by a most searching examination. Fees according to conditions. We are reasonable, honorable, and confidential. Take one to work. DR. NAHIN, Supt. MRS. DR. JOHNSON, Sec. Consultation-room, 155 STATE-ST., 3d floor. Hours, 9 to 6, Sun., 10 to 2. Call or write at office or sanitarium.

EASTERN SANITARIUM, 182 STATE-ST., Suite 50, next door to Fair, opp. Palmer House. Treats all female complaints. Uses the mildest methods and greatest precautions. All diseases peculiar to the female sex may be trusted to our care. We use the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN; NO DANGER. Thoroughly reliable and efficient. Elegant steam-heated rooms. Confinements taken; infants adopted; male and female physicians. Trained nurses. Prices reasonable. Kind attention; clean, motherly home. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited; will take one to work for you. Consultation free. Letters answered. Hours, 9—6; Sunday, 10—2.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR— All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited. Elegant accommodations provided; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature. LADY PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE. DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG. Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 1.

DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain, no danger, no interference with work; by mail or office, $2; all letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 614, Chicago, Ill.

557 JACKSON-BLVD.— MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies during confinement; babies adopted; treats female complaints and irregularities; success positively guaranteed; information any kind free.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSICIAN—Female irregularities; new, scientific, painless method; no operation; good results; 26 yrs.' experience; private home. 330 E. Division-st., near Wells-st.

MRS. DR. CZARA, SPECIALIST IN ALL DELICATE diseases and irregularities of women; private home for patients in confinement cases; infants adopted; advice free. 279 W. Adams-st.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female trouble and irregularities, etc., by never failing method, without operation or bad results; 24 yrs.' exp.; private home for patients.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases and irregularities of women; elegant home for patients; infants adopted; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

DR. MINA BELLE TAKES LADIES BEFORE and during confinement at her private residence; diseases peculiar to women treated successfully; infants adopted; letters answered. 2331 Indiana-av.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Prussia; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. CORNELIUS, 301 WELLS-ST. TREATS female diseases, $5; home for confinement; consultation free.

MRS. DR. LINCOLN TREATS FEMALE DISeases and irregularities; private home before and during confinement; advice free. 32, 209 State-st.

DR. WOOD CURES FEMALE TROUBLES AND irregularities; private retreat for confinement; lowest prices; best care. Office 121 La Salle, 10 to 4.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 1.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 209 STATE-ST., ROOM ... Expert in all female diseases, confinements, ...

210 STATE—DR. LOUISE BROWN TREATS FEmale complaints; no matter what your case ...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT MAKing large quantity of dry kindling wood, hard and soft, would like to enter into contract with some responsible party to handle their entire output. Address C J 208, Tribune office.

WANTED—PRACTICAL MECHANICAL MAN, would buy an interest in an engraving plant or purchase complete if reasonable; must be modern. Address W 758, Tribune office.

$5,000 AND THE SERVICES OF A PARTY wanted in a building deal that will clear you $10,000 a year. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

A CHEWING GUM FIRM, 15 YEARS IN THE business, wishes to sell out old established trade; a paying investment. Address X 931, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE, INVOICE $4,000 to $5,000; good location in small town; good business. Good reasons for selling. Address owner, C J 204, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2,500 TO MANUfacture article; used everywhere; unlimited demand, with 50 per cent profit. Address X 9..., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PAYING SALOON business, near a theater; reasonable rent. Address X 918, Tribune office.

$10,000 WILL MAKE PROFIT OF $30,000 IN few years; conservative, safe, legitimate business enterprise. Address X 902, Tribune office.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN HOUSEHOLD article; patented; big sale through department stores; investigate. Address W 635, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—A GOOD RELIABLE ... industrious and sober; give references and salary expected. Address X 915, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD-PAYING, GENTEEL business, suitable for lady or gent; partner preferred. Address W 620, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE PARTY WITH $... manufacturing business; exceptional ... state experience and refs. W 605, Tribune office.

INVENTING TAUGHT BY MENTAL ... pathy. W. DARRELL, 716 6 N. ... Washington, D. C.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. ... HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

WANTED—SMALL WELL PAYING RESTAUrant; must be bargain; mention rent, location. Address X 945, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY, MIDDLE-AGED, SOME capital; professional gentleman. X 90..., Tribune office.

A GOOD PAYING SALOON FOR SALE; ... leave city; no agents. X 954, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. J. FORD, LAWYER, FORT DEARBORN Building, 134 Monroe-st., cases in all courts; years' successful practice; all business confidential; branch offices in other ...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JAN. 3, 12TH-ST. VIADUCT, BOX FROM wagon; contents, glass, inkwells, etc.; no use to any one but undersigned; reward; no questions asked. Ira J. Mix Transfer Co., Room 21, 53 River-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, AT POWERS' Theater, or nearby, a lady's small pin, maple leaf inlaid, valued only as keepsake. Reward paid for return to 1408 Fisher Bldg.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK AT PACIFIC-AV. STAtion, Lake-st. L. Tuesday forenoon. 217 N. Ayers-av.

LOST—BLUE-GRAY ANGORA CAT, 1¼ YEARS old; return and get liberal reward. 4810 Kenwood-av.

LOST—TUESDAY, TURTLE PIN, STUDDED with green stones; reward. 4811 Kimbark-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF PARTY WHO FOUND MAIL IN his overcoat by mistake, Tuesday, will return same to owner, a suitable reward will be given. Address W 657, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HAIR IS NOT SATISfactory it can be made so safely, quickly, lastingly, and at slight expense. Gray hair restored to its original color, bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stopped, luxuriant hair produced. Booklet and particulars free. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth-av., New York, Dept. No. 6. E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT vs. coal tar roofs; architects and owners should consult Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.; their united interests demand this; estimate furnished free.

PERSONAL—15C WILL BUY YOU THE BEST pair of $3.50 shoes in this city; come in and let us tell you how to get them. Economic Boot and Shoe Co., Room 200, 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—FOR THE GRIP USE OUR TURko-Russian medicated vapor bath; over 3,000 used in Chicago; price only $2.50 for complete $5 outfit. Call or write. 78 State-st., Room 54.

PERSONAL—WILL SACRIFICE A GOOD SAloon if taken at once; am going away; no agents. Address X 935, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER OR office manager; 20 years' experience; bond if required. Address X 922, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOTEL CLERK by young man; two years' experience; references given. Address B D 168, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman in large transactions is now available; very highest recommendations. Address W 604, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN; SOber and industrious; as hustler in wholesale or ware house or factory hand; can paint, hang paper, and calcimine, drive and care for horses. Address X 903, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS CARpenter and general repairer. J. E. GARRISON, 316 Bissell-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS LICENSED ENgineer; first-class references. X 921, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN BOY, 18 years, living with parents; graduate; some knowledge French and German; wants chance for advancement; wages, $5 to commence. Address N Z 72, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and work about private place; careful driver; willing, honest, sober; best of refs. X 914, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED coachman, Swede, thoroughly understands care of lawn, cows, etc.; handy with tools. 2458 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GERMAN TO tend horses, furnace, and other work; small wages; city refs. Address W 731, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED COACHman; best city references. X 977, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman; sober, reliable, city ref. W 768, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO HOUSEWORK in private family by man who is willing and handy. Address J. MESSIKORNMER, 127 Wells.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT French cook in private family; city or country; best city references. Address X 908, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address W 647, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; long experience; accurate, reliable; references last employer. Address X 913, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; long experience, intelligent, and accurate; position out of town preferred. W 760, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN OF neat appearance; will pay $10 [ten dollars] for a position with any railway company in city; have the best of references. Address X 916, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WITHout experience, wanting to learn electrical engineering, desires position in power-house, with or without wages. Address R 905, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN IN private family; willing to do any kind of work. Address X 936, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CARE HORSES, STEAM heating, be generally useful; elderly man; want good home; references. Address X 928, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN AS MANAGER hotel or rooming-house. X 975, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY BEginner as bookkeeper or assistant; business college references; willing to work without or very small compensation for several weeks. Address X 912, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, to go out by day or take home. 250 Wells-st., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WIDOW, WASHing to take home; rough dry, 25 cents doz; outdoor dryin; starching, ironing cheap; finest work done. WILLIAMSON, 153 Chestnut.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 FRENCH GIRLS, together, either in private house or restaurant. 278 N. Clark-st., Flat 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GER.-AMER. GIRL; light second work and sewing; can do dressmaking. 4803 Loomis-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, private family. 258 E. Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR NURSE OR SECond work. 3246 Lake Park-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG SWEDISH woman, a competent housekeeper, cook, and seamstress, desires to live in a small family; wages moderate; satisfactory refs. X 909, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER or position of trust; references given. Write or call 223 Burling-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes family work, in or out; expert on tailor-made and jackets. Address MISS SCHULTZ, 4725 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED — STYLISH DRESSmaker will sew in families; $1.25 per day. Address X 937, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKER, FOR a firm, or do plain sewing at home. Address J. T., 193 32d-st., 2d flat.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR INVAlid. 7223 Ellis-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address W 646, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXP. YOUNG LADY stenographer; rapid; good writer and speller. Address X 910, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STEnographer, bkkr., genl. office asent.; 6 yrs.' exp.; mod. sal.; refs. Address X 942, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WILL serve as private secretary or read to invalid or elderly person. Address W 946, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD; ACQUAINTED WITH mfg. business, to open a set of books. Address, stating references and pay required, X 938, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—BY STOCK AND BOND COMmission house, competent bkpr.; must have references and experience. X 974, Tribune office.

MAN—COMPETENT OFFICE MAN FAMILIAR with board of Trade business; state references. Address X 930, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—SMART, ABOUT 18, NOT afraid of work, to assist bookkeeper; experience necessary. Address B E 323, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BOOK SALESMEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBner's Sons, experienced, high-priced book salesmen to handle the International Edition of Tolstoi; also good men for their combination series of modern writers, named editions; chance for big income yearly for right parties; also men for installment books sold with magazine; 22 propositions. 334 Dearborn-st., 7th floor.

GENTLEMAN—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE selling goods, to represent manufacturer; business established; salary, $75 per month guaranteed; require $200 cash as security and good faith; best security and reference given. Address X 941, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — IN EVERY COUNTY, BY wholesale grocery house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS AND HIGH-priced, to call on our old customers with our new $100,000 publication; good opening for right man. Room 600, 184 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—FOR CIGARS; $125 MONTH AND expenses; experience unnecessary; inducements customers. C. C. BISHOP & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CLOTHING. 188½ Dearborn-st.

Trades.

OPERATOR ON TYPECASTING MACHINE; A good thing for right man. Daily Journal, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

PRACTICAL OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD maker—Only first-class man need apply. Address C J 279, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—ERRAND, UNDER 15 YEARS; MUST have good reference. Address X 932, Tribune.

BOY—GOOD, STRONG BOY IN STORE; GOOD associates; $3 week. X 951, Tribune office.

BRIGHT BOY—WITH GOOD EDUCATION, FOR railroad office; salary to commence $20 per month. Address X 950, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MALE STENOGrapher, for permanent desirable position in Iowa; fare paid. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTS—25 ARTISTS, CRAYON, SEPIA, AND colors; none but experienced people need answer; steady employment. Room 1004, Pontiac Building.

DISTRICT MANAGER—LARGE COMMISSION, exclusive territory; capital furnished on bond. Address FACTORY, Box 173, Toledo, O.

GOOD, FIRST-CLASS ROAD MAN, IN EVERY respect; none others need apply; must be of good address, temperate, and best references. 49, 157 La Salle.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPARE for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO INTERVIEW people in a professional line. Room 5, 196 South Clark-st.

MEN—WE WANT AT ONCE EVERYWHERE, at home or to travel, reliable men to keep our show cards and advertising before the public and introduce a new discovery; salary or commission; $65 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Apply at once for full particulars. Globe Medical Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ORGANIZER—A1, TO TAKE THE ROAD TO organize small local auxiliary companies to handle an exclusive article of great commercial value. Address X 949, Tribune office.

REPORTER — MERCANTILE AGENCY REporter; one who understands the business; give details of previous experience and references. Address X 943, Tribune office.

SWEDISH REAL ESTATE BROKER—TO SELL small flat building on W. Ohio-st.; extra commissions for quick sale. P. O. Box 485.

YOUNG MAN—FOR PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO, at once; must have some chemicals. 478 31st-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—EXPERIENCed young lady. MACDONALD, Hallet-Davis Bldg.

WOMAN — COMPETENT BUSINESS-WOMAN to take charge of office; experienced in correspondence, bookkeeping, and typewriting and good grammarian; guarantee co. bond required. Don't apply unless all above requirements can be fulfilled. Call from 2 to 3 o'clock, Room 1107, 356 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—THOROUGHLY COMpetent; highest wages. Apply 4405 Ellis-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GERMAN. GOOD. 3616 Prairie-av.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED COLORED SECOND girl; bring references. Apply Thursday. 4520 Ellis-av.

GIRL—COLORED GIRL; MUST BE GOOD COOK and laundress. Call in evening, 1907 Michigan-av.

GIRL — GENERAL HOUSEWORK; ALSO nurse girl about 18; references. Address X 927, Tribune office.

GIRL—SECOND—EXPERIENCED; NO WASHing; references required. 547 44th-st.

GIRLS—HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS; USE OF gas range, $1 per week. 2420 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; small family; references. 3160 Lake Park-av.

HOUSEWORK — COMPETENT GIRL, GENeral housework; private family; wages $3.50. Call Tuesday, 53 Dearborn-st., top floor.

HOUSEWORK—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook; good wages. 4459 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—36 GROVELAND PARK, GIRL to cook, wash, and iron; refs. required.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3346 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; wages. 6246 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 338 Oakwood-blvd.

YOUNG GIRL—RELIABLE, TO ASSIST IN housework. Call 4324 Ellis-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—ON FARM NEAR CITY, working housekeeper; must be good cook and be able to care for house and all indoor housework of farm. Address X 976, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

BASTERS AND FINISHERS—ON PANTS; 100, experienced. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Market and Van Buren-sts.

Nurses.

NURSE—AND SECOND WORK. 4427 BERKELEY-AV.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS AND GENERAL GIRLS—AT ONCE; wages $4 to $6; references required. MISS J. SQUIRER, 186 53d-st.

TRINITY CHURCH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 101 26th-st., guaranteed help of all kinds furnished. Wanted—General housework girls.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD REMINGTON, AND d. e. bookkeeper; don't apply unless thoroughly competent; steady position for right party. Apply Cutting Fruit Pkg. Co., 26 River-st.

STENOGRAPHER—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; state experience, age, and salary expected. Address W 917, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

DIPPERS—CHOCOLATE, AT ONCE. CALL OR address 1288 East Ravenswood Park, Ravenswood.

LADIES—TO HANDLE DR. FIELD'S VELVET cream for the complexion; salary. 402 Schiller Bldg.

LADIES—WORK GIVEN TO LADIES AT THEIR homes; good pay. 215 31st-st., Flat 1.

LADY—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE SELLing goods to represent manufacturer on the road; position permanent; salary guaranteed; state age and experience. Address X 933, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT IN every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED — RELIABLE AGENTS EVERYwhere to take orders for our immense line of medium-priced genuine made to order clothing; no capital required; splendid opening for active men; write to us at once for territory and particulars. Eagle Tailoring company, 212 to 218 Franklin-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 58, La Crosse, Wis.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILORing, and millinery; perfect fitting patterns 50c., cut to order. McDOWELL'S School, 78 State-st.

CLOTHING.

ANDREWS, 480 STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to; evening dresses a specialty; no connection with any store of this kind.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW SEAL CAPE; owner going South. X 939, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, to start a successful publication concerning the Paris Exhibition in 1900. Address W 748, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED — $10,000 CAPITAL, wholesale fancy dry goods; references and reasons explained. Address X 947, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS-MAN for piano wareroom. Address S 607, Tribune.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—PIONEER WHEELS. 1899 catalogue free. 1899 price $40. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—SEVERAL ADJUSTABLE ARCHItects' drafting tables for cash. R. T. NEWBURY, 1210 N. Y. Life Bldg.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 87 Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1296.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR FINE TAILORING, ladies' or gents'? Address W 662, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SORREL MARE, 1,050 LBS., $40; 1 GOOD PONY, $10. 886 W. Madison-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS, SOUVENIR POSTAL CARDS, ALbums; stamps bought. F. Woislaffer, 73 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S. FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

BOOKS—HIGH PRICES PAID FOR GENERAL literature, law, medical; need stock. GEO. H. BECKWITH, 214 Clark, R. 34, Cor. Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

ELLIS-AV. AND 42D-ST., ALABAMA HOTEL—Bright, neat, well-catered house; specially moderate rates; near all lines, boulevard trains 1 block.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS AT THE LANcaster, 21st and Wabash; dual plan; table the best; special rates.

50-57 E. 23D-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—PARlor and other elegant, warm rooms; meals optional; reasonable; steam heat.

4331 INDIANA-AV., 3D FLAT—PLEASANT room, with board, in private family; steam heat; refs. required.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D BLOCK SOUTH OF Auditorium—Best rooms and table; references.

1839 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT, WELL FURnished rooms; good table; fine location.

142 E. 36TH-ST.—SPLENDID TABLE BOARD; well kept rooms.

270 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT—ROOMS and board.

3652 LAKE-AV.—CHOICE CORNER ROOM with lavatory; modern; board for two.

3255 INDIANA-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL LARGE front alcove, with or without board.

North Side.

207 CASS-ST., THE CHELSEA—HANDSOMELY furnished steam heated rooms, excellent table; most comfortable house in the city; reasonable rates.

349 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED second story front room, with board.

443 DEARBORN-AV. — ELEGANT FRONT rooms, with board.

204 ONTARIO—NICE FRONT DOUBLE AND single rooms; first-class table; porcelain bath.

343 DEARBORN-AV.—2 LARGE FRONT rooms and single rooms with board.

245 DEARBORN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT single heated rooms; reasonable; board optional.

Hotels.

ELEGANT FRONT CORNER ALCOVE SUITE, private bath, porcelain tubs, hot water heat, electric lights; smaller rooms also; board optional. 473 Dearborn-av.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES VACANT AT THE Lancaster, 21st and Wabash; dual plan; special rates to desirable parties; fine table.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—TEN minutes to city; elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families, gentlemen, and transients.

THE HUNTINGTON, 157-159 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—Double and single rooms, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR 3 ADULTS, OR 4 OR 5 furnished rooms for housekeeping; Hyde Park High School district. Address X 907, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—94 31ST-ST., FLAT 3, FACING VERnon-av.—Have three finely furnished rooms to rent, single or en suite; gas, bath, piano. Call after 4 p. m.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM HOTEL, homelike rooms for gentlemen; $2 to $10 weekly; modern improvements. 17 E. Congress-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 1 front alcove. 1907 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH ALL CONVENIENCES. Steam heat, etc. Small family. Board optional. 269 Erie-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN, FURNISHED HOUSE to small family adults. X 925, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE ARLINGTON, S. E. CORNER Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., 4-story brick building, polished hardwood floors; overlooking the boulevard; 5-room flats, $20 to $25; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, mantels, porcelain tubs, laundries, storerooms, etc. Janitor, Flat 1, east entrance, on 41st-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF FLATS and houses in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and along the line of the Alley "L" write, call, or telephone our office, 43d and Oakenwald-av. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st. Tel. 1124 Oakland.

TO RENT—"THE MARCUS," 45TH AND ST. Lawrence-av., elegant 5-room steam heated flats, polished oak floors, handsomely decorated; $22.50, $25. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. INDIANA-AV. AND 48th-st.—5 to 7 rooms; steam heat, hardwood floors. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$8 TO $14 FLATS, 2 TO 4 ROOMS, bath, etc.; 2922 Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOM MODERN STEAMheated flats; $15 upward. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE HEATED FLAT, 804 47TH-st.; only $22.50; two electric lines, "L" station; fine order. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 3-ROOM APARTMENT; $16; bath, range heat. 3626 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—SMALL LIGHT APARTMENT. 4700 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—4319 LAKE-AV., 3D FLAT, HANDsomely furnished 7-r.; steam.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW 4 AND 5 R. S. HEAT flats, hardwood finish, open plumbing, gas ranges, 281 W. North-av., $15 to $20; also flats in all other localities. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—1613 DIVERSEY-BLVD., CHOICE 6-room steam-heated flat; reasonable rent; janitor on premises. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN, LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, gas ranges, hardwood floors and finish, $18. 1607 Buckingham-pl.

TO RENT—7 OUTSIDE ROOMS, CHEAP; steam, etc. 247 E. Ohio-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—W. S. REAL ESTATE, rents collected; satisfaction guaranteed; bank and commercial refs. A. F. WEIR & CO., 282 to 288 Ogden-av., cor. Van Buren. 'Phone W. 388.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—POSSESSION JAN. 1—126 CLARK-st., near Madison, 4-story and basement building, size 20x80; suitable for any business. G. A. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st. Main 1899.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc. Complete information on all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. If you are contemplating a change this year drop us a line or telephone and we will call to see you. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, FLOORS, hotels, and offices in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main 1899.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHRISTIAN HOTEL WILL RENT furnished dining-room to reliable woman. 1319 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—2,000 TO 3,000 FEET; must be light, for manufacturing infant shoes; West Side preferred. FARGO & PHELPS, 44 So. Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL EUROPEAN HOtel near prominent railway station or down-town. Address X 946, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER, THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT, 2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 30 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated; causes speedy marriage; removes evil influences, etc.; business sacred; satisfaction guaranteed; you meet no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!—
MRS. DR. EDWARDS, celebrated psychic and trance medium. If there is anything you wish to know, any desire of your heart ungratified, consult one whose power has mystified the most skeptical; she not only possesses the inborn gift of the soul, clairvoyancy, but has studied for years with masters in occultism and guarantees satisfaction or no charge. Letters answered. 465 NORTH CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE LINCOLN THEATER.

PROF. MOSSINER, LATE OF HAMBURG, Germany, celebrated trance medium and clairvoyant, will give sittings daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. at 68 N. Clark-st., City Hotel; the professor speaks German and English and guarantees to each caller a complete and accurate life reading.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV.—
FOR THIS WEEK—FEE $1 AND $2. PROF. C. F. LEON.
Advice on business, speculations, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

MRS. BYRON, ACADEMY OF PALMISTRY, astrology, and clairvoyancy, gives names, dates, facts, and valuable advice on all matters of life; "Gypsy Lucky Jewel" given to each patron free; fee $1 and $2. Apartment N, 2236 Cottage Grove.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST [illegible] trance medium of the age; consult her on any matter; get truthful revelations. 481 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND 100 or 125 h.-p. engine; state full particulars and lowest cash price. Address X 979, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BIG BARGAINS every one. A LIST TO SUIT EVERY PURSE, EVERY TASTE. FROM BEGINNER TO THE ARTIST. THE WORKINGMAN, THE SALARIED MAN, THE CAPITALIST.

A large used upright, worth $275, for $125.
A strictly new modern upright, beautiful case, brilliant tone, worth $250, for $140.
A large used upright, splendid condition, worth $300, for $155.
One largest size $550 used Hallet & Davis upright, elaborate case, for $165.
One new mahogany $350 Hallet & Davis upright, discontinued style, in A1 condition, $225.
One used $500 rosewood Hallet & Davis upright, will still last a lifetime, $235.
One largest size mahogany cabinet grand upright, regular price $375. This is strictly new, a sample piano. Marked $265 to close out.
One mahogany parlor grand, little used, just as good as new, at your own price.

Easy payments if desired.
New stool and cover free with each instrument.
Remember, we guarantee to save you money.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
R. K. MAYNARD, Manager, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE WILL OFFER THIS WEEK:

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 N. York Piano Co.	$ 57	1 Pease	$100
5 Esteys	$90 to 130	1 Washburn	150
1 Chickering	190	1 Knabe	195
1 Steinway, concert grand			290
1 Decker Brothers (new)			275

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, Including several Eastern makes, $135 to $195.
USED REED ORGANS Of various makes, $15 to $25.
USED PIPE ORGANS, suitable for churches of moderate size........$800 to $1,000
EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-hand pianos—square and upright—that have accumulated during the holidays. These have been taken in exchange for new Vose pianos, and have been put in perfect order at our factory. These will be sold at low prices—on very accommodating terms. Call or write for information. VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., Manufacturers, 248 WABASH-AV.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of twelve leading makes, including—
Steinway, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer,
Sterling, Ludwig.
And six others.
LYON & HEALY, WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

PIANOS FOR THE PEOPLE—
GOOD PIANOS.
$150—$165—$175—$200 each, new upright pianos; rosewood, mahogany, oak, or walnut cases; every piano warranted for ten years, on terms you can pay.
$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY.
ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

GEO. P. BENT, "CROWN PIANO." The only one of "many tones." "CROWN ORGAN." Best for church and home. THE ANGELUS Plays any music on any piano. THE SYMPHONY. A "self-playing" or "you-playing" organ. BENT'S BIG BARGAINS FOR BUYERS. Prices and terms to suit people's purses. 209 Wabash-av. 266 Wabash-av. 249 Washington-blvd. GEO. P. BENT.

THE CLOSER THE INSPECTION THE MORE perfectly satisfied is every purchaser, providing their choice has been an ADAM SCHAAF PIANO; they are the best; if not represented in your town, send for our catalogue, prices, terms, etc.; established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

STORY & CLARK PIANOS
Have no equal for richness of tone, durability of construction, and beautifully designed cases. Call and examine our new styles.
PRICES $350 TO $700.
NEW EASTERN-MADE UIANOS........$152
Second-hand pianos, squares, and uprights, $20 to $175.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY—
We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE. It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired. Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS. AT ALMOST COST OF MANUFACTURE. CHASE BROS. and HACKLEY PIANOS in latest designs. Every instrument guaranteed. Second-hand and slightly used pianos of the leading makes at lowest prices. Easy terms. Pianos to rent. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash-av.

CAUTION!—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE of bogus instruments offered by some dealers as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH, 200 FINE tone, new upright pianos; all kinds genuine light wood cases; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

STODART SQUARE, $20; HALLET & DAVIS square, $75; Knabe square, $80; also other squares and a number of good second-hand grands. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FULL SIZE STEINWAY UPRIGHT, GOOD AS new, $375; A. B. Chase upright, good example of this make, $160; Bauer upright, somewhat worn, $100; Hale upright, attractive in appearance, $100. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

OUR RECENT FIRE HAS ENTAILED A GREAT loss; the insurance has been adjusted; pianos, finish slightly damaged by smoke, practically at your own figures—$25 up to $150, etc. Every piano warranted. GEORGE P. BENT, 209 Wabash-av.

NEAT LITTLE ARION UPRIGHT, $85; FULL-sized Emerson upright, $130; extra large size Hallet & Davis mahogany upright, $190; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SPECIAL UPRIGHT PIANO, IN FANCY wood, now offered for $135 net. Be sure to see this instrument. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HANDSOME EXTRA LARGE SIZE HARDMAN fancy walnut upright, $185; Bradford upright, $100. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS FOR RENT—WE RENT FIRST-CLASS pianos, new and used, at reasonable rates; one year's rent applied in case of purchase. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

$110 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO. $135 buys a Chickering upright piano. $190 buys a Steinway upright piano. Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Poole pianos. For sale only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV., CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; special values in second-hand pianos.

HANDSOME STEINWAY OAK UPRIGHT, INtrinsically equal to new; a great bargain at $275. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS TO RENT—MEDIUM-SIZED UPrights of brilliant tone at lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$275 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; handsome case, beautiful tone. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

LARGE SIZE STARR UPRIGHT, $150; NEW York upright, $100; a bargain. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

KNABE PIANOS TO RENT AT LITTLE MORE than cost of ordinary instruments. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$125 BUYS A $400 KIMBALL UPRIGHT PIANO. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

STEINWAY PIANOS TO RENT VERY REAsonable. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.; OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 503 Columbus Bldg.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT. BREDT & CO., smelters, 65 E. Washington-st., top fl., rear.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT LARGE STOCK SAMple heaters and ranges at special low prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM TOWER. Branches in fifty American and European cities.

LADY WISHES ITALIAN AND SPANISH LESsons once each week; price must be reasonable. Address X 948, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— SACRIFICE. FOR SALE. Wabash-av., 25 ft. near 12th-st. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL PIECES OF improved income property at prices of foreclosure. C. H. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HOME AT A bargain. 5812 Rosalie-ct.; lot 35x113; 8-room house; oak finish, detached 10 feet each side; valued at $7,000; offered at $5,500; adjoining the finest house on the street. B. J. PARKER, 247 57th-st. Telephone Oakland 136.

FOR SALE—CHELTENHAM BARGAIN—NEW brick house and lot, 2 blocks from station, east of I. C. R. R.; now renting for $20 per month; only $3,000 if taken at once. Call and see photo. B. J. PARKER, 247 57th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS—COR. LANGley-av. and 65th-st., 72x125; $3,200. Cor. Ellis-av. and 66th-st., only $35 per foot. BOWES & LENNON, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT MODERN STONE front residence of 12 rooms, on exceptional street, near Drexel-blvd.; will sacrifice for best cash offer above the $10,000 mtg. on same. GREENEBAUM SONS, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—43D-ST., E. OF GRAND-BLVD., modern bldg.; all rented; pays 8 per cent net; price, $29,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NORTH of 63d-st., at about 1-3 of purchase price in 1892; owner of section and half section lines. McKEY & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS, ATTENTION—MADIson-av., near Midway; $66.66 foot; no exchange; adjoining property held at $100 per ft. B. J. PARKER, 247 57th-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT 8-ROOM residence on Alley L, only $5,500; leaving city. Address D F 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF 51ST-st., 25 ft., or more, by 160; great bargain; must sell. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Wash.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT HOUSE, NR. 47th L station, Grand-blvd. Will sacrifice $2,000. Address W 615, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HOUSE, 4537 VINcennes-av.; open every day; see owner.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WANT OAK PARK LOT AND COTtage worth $2,000 as first payment on brick flat on Center-st., worth $6,250. C J 209, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—ALTItude, 150 feet; wooded hills, plateaus, and ravines; good streets; 1 to 10 acres; $300 per acre; fare, 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—PARK RIDGE VAcant lot. Address D D 39, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—CASH BARGAIN—
10 acres on the South Side; 5-cent fare; $1,500 an acre.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES AT Beverly Hills. Address W 769, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 A., HIGH STATE CULT., TWO mi. station; brick dwelling; good barn, orchard, water, etc.; $25 per a. W. T. JUDD, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CORNER ON A BUSINESS STREET, vacant or cheap improvements. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—CLEAR VACANT OR OLD IMproved for equities in well rented flat bldgs., South Side. ALLAN F. GORDON, 416 Reaper B.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL EState or business for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

600-ACRE FARM, KANKAKEE CO., ILL., CASH value $35 per acre; mtg. $8,600; WANT some cash and balance Chicago property, vacant or improved. JUDD & JUDD, 84 La Salle-st. Englewood office, day and evening, 420 W. 63d.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT—S. E. COR. Short and Cologne-sts., 75x125, with large stable; street paved. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHOICE CORNER ON Archer-av., clear, 2 stores, 10 flats, $15,000; give full particulars of your farm. R. A. CANTERBURY, 155 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE CHOICE LAKE FOREST ACRES for clear house, north of 43d-st. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE UNINCUMBERED FARMS AND MORTgages; will exchange for stocks of merchandise. E. A. CRUM, Creighton, Neb.

EXCHANGE—N. W. COR. 37TH AND WALlace for good grocery or improved.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, VACANT, AND IMproved. No commission, attorney fee, or charge for drawing papers; at 5½ and 6 per cent in amounts from $1,500 to $10,000. Lower rates on large amounts. Loans under $1,500 at 6½ per cent. Chicago money. Borrower pays only for continuation of abstract, recording fees, and war revenue stamps. Application passed on in three days. If desired, money can be engaged now, interest to commence thirty days hence. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, 1105 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment. Prompt inspection. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. TEL. MAIN 5045. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

WANTED—LOAN $10,500 AT 6 PER CENT, ON 3-story brick bldg., 4 flats, 2 stores, and 2-story frame in rear; steam heat, lot 50x125; Wentworth, near 57th-st. Address X 924, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums of $1,000 up, at lowest market rates; prompt action, as I pass on security; building loans made. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR 60 DAYS—$350; will give $50 for use of same; good real estate security. Address X 906, Tribune office.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., Bankers, 75 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av., money to loan at lowest rates; building loans specialty.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD MINING AND SECURITY EXCHANGE, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago. Bavaria gold mines, Gilpin County, Colo.; treasurer stock 25c per share; a profit guaranteed.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

$5,000 AND THE SERVICES OF A PARTY wanted in a building deal that will clear you $10,000 a year. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

STOCK IN LARGE ESTABLISHED MALLEAble iron plant earning 8 per cent. for sale on a guaranteed basis; fine investment. Northern Banking Company, Duluth, Minn.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same, 6 per cent interest; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

LOANS MADE HIGH-CLASSED SALARIED people on their own names; confidential; terms easy. BREWER, 84 Adams-st., opposite Fair. R. 38.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1872.

MISS PADDON, 120 E. MADISON, SUITE 23—Private loans to city school teachers.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY in sums of $25 and upward to railroad, railway, wholesale, retail employes, and all other high-class salaried men holding permanent positions with responsible firms or corporations. Can repay in partial payments. Office, Suite 910 Fort Dearborn Building, 134 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY—

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS AT LOWest rates on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also to salaried people without mortgage. Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing the interest accordingly. No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash. You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901. And 1061 E. 61st-st., next to Alley "L." 61st-st. office open evenings until 9 o'clock.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 12 Haymarket Theater Bldg., 161 W. MADISON-ST., WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL, on pianos, household goods, horses, carriages, or any valuable security, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES. THE LOAN CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE MADE AT ANY TIME, LESSENING THE COST OF LOAN. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 216 and 217. Our West Side office is open evenings until 8 o'clock to accommodate people living on the West Side.

NOTICE—
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
S. RICHARDSON, 139 Madison-st., Suite 25. Before you loan on your furniture stop and think where it is best to go. And why it is I make more loans than any three loan men in Chicago. In twenty years I have made 71,000 loans, not from advertisements, but by simply treating every honest man as a brother. I have not only retained their trade, but have got their friends also. I loan my own money. Agents, corporations, and that class of men that will promise anything only what they intend to do you will avoid. And your papers free if you cut this out and call on me. Deception never used, and justice to all is the motto of S. RICHARDSON, 139 Madison-st., Suite 25.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 831 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE parties on furniture and pianos in sums and terms to suit, at lowest rates; part payments taken and costs reduced; no inquiries; courteous treatment. Eagle Loan Co., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL. MAIN 971. FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409, 164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE. Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity; no red tape.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN BOARDING IN THE VICINity of Center-av. and Jackson-blvd. desires to engage a person to take care of underclothing. Address, stating where interview can be had, X 926, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ems ...Jan. 14, 11 am	*F. Bism'k.Feb.11, 11am
†K. W. II...Jn. 28, 11 am	†Ems ...Feb. 18, 11 am
†Aller ...Feb. 4, 11 am	†Saale ...Mch. 4, 11 am

Also for Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 4, Feb. 4, and March 4.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l Western Agts., 90, 92 Dearb'n-st., Chicago. | Hamburg - American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.
A. Victoria.......April 6 | F. Bismarck......May 4
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Patria ....Jan. 7 | Phoenicia ....Jan. 21
Bulgaria ....Jan. 14 | Pennsylvania......Jan. 28
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave,Tu.,Jn. 10, 10 AM | Saale,Tu.,Jan.31, 10 AM
Lahn,Tu.,Jan.24, 10 AM | Trave,Tu., Feb. 7, 10 AM
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT BY THE twin screw express steamship Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American line, leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche [Nice], Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria [Cairo and Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem and Dead Sea], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections to Paris.
S.S. St. Paul ....Jan. 11 | S.S. St. Paul....Feb. 1
S.S. St. Louis ....Jan. 18 | S.S. St. Louis....Feb. 8
S.S. Paris.....Jan. 25 | S.S. Paris.....Feb. 15
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.
S.S. Belgenland...Jan. 7 | S.S. Pennland....Jan. 21
S.S. Waesland ...Jan. 14 | S.S. Russia ....Jan. 28
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Noordland...Jan. 11 | S.S. Friesland ...Jan. 25
S.S. Aragonia...Jan. 18 | S.S. Southwark..Feb. 1
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Teutonic	Dec. 28	Jan. 25
Britannic	Jan. 4	Feb. 1
Majestic	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Cymric	Jan. 17	Feb. [illegible]
Germanic	Jan. 18	Feb. 15

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. And the Fast Express Passenger Steamships "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p. Saturday sailings from New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR KEY WEST, HAVANA, NASSAU, SANTIAGO, CIENFUEGOS, AND PORTO RICO—FLORIDA EAST COAST RY. AND S. S. CO.—"THE MIAMI SHORT SEA ROUTE." Steamers leave MIAMI twice weekly for Nassau and also for Havana DIRECT, and thrice weekly for Key West and Havana. For tickets, berths, printed matter, etc., call on or address WM. A. FLETCHER, West. Pass. Agent, 220 S. Clark-st.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO Egypt and the Holy Land Jan. 4th, Feb. 11th and 18th, March 4th. MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE Feb. 18th; all expenses included on high-class trip of two months; $325. Tickets without escort over all railroads and steamship lines; programs free from THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Anchoria..Noon, Dec. 31 | Ethiopia...Noon, Jan. 28
Furnessia.Noon, Jan. 14 | Anchoria...Noon, Feb. 11
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN-CHINA-PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S.S.Co. From San Francisco:
DORIC (via Honolulu) ....Jan. 17, 1 p. m.
NIPPON MARU (via Honolulu)...Jan. 25, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO (via Honolulu)...Feb. 2, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 224 Clark-st., Chicago. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.
Halifax to Liverpool.
S.S. Gallia..............................Dec. 30
Lowest rates for all classes.
C. F. WENHAM,
Telephone 4288 Main. 186A S. Clark-st.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE'S LINE NEW STEAMERS. CABIN, $65 AND UPWARDS.
Trojan Prince...Jan. 14 | Tartar Prince...Feb. 25
Spartan Prince...Feb. 4 | Trojan Prince...Mch. 18
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS—FOR RACINE and Milwaukee every day, 8 p. m. Fare $1.00. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville.D†	8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†8:30 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute†	10:00 am	†1:45 pm
N.Orleans & Florida Spec.D*	1:30 pm	D*8:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville lim..D*	7:45 pm	D*9:03 am
Terre Haute & Evansville.	*11:24 pm	*6:55 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3428.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 8:12 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		* 9:35 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:48 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:08 am

The California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special." Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm, *10:30 pm	*9:30 am, *7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	c1:20 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	† 8:30 am, *10:15 pm	c7:10 pm, *9:55 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am, *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm, *7:10 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am, † 5:00 pm	†4:15 pm, †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	c7:30 am, *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr.B., M'nominee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 am, *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm, *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., a8:45 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p. m., a6:35 p. m., †11:30 pm. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †8:30 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3:00 a. m., a4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2:00 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. aSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to M'ominee. ‖Sat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 5:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	* 5:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail X	* 2:50 am	*12:15 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 am	* 6:55 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:15 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 pm	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	6:30 pm	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

*Daily. ‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. X Sleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Peoria and Illinois Mail	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Express	†11:15 am	† 3:45 pm
Rock Island Express	†12:30 pm	† 2:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	† 9:40 am
St.Paul, Mpls. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*10:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kan.City, St.Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Colo. & Texas Express	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:30 pm
Big Five to Denver, C.Springs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln, has composite Library Buffet Car and Pullman equipm't. Dining Car Serv.	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Davenport & Cedar Rapids	‡10:00 pm	‡ 8:10 am
Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph & Texas	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria & Rock Island	*11:30 pm	† 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖Ex. Mon.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st., and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 3:15 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Springs	*10:00 am	* 8:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 2:35 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:35 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 3:15 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 8:25 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*10:30 pm	* 6:47 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:15 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	† 8:25 am
Milwaukee-St. Paul-M'p'l. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	‡ 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K.City—S'xCity	‡10:30 pm	† 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:30 pm	† 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	‡10:30 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 3:00 pm	† 3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Detroit, N.Falls & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can.Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont'ntal Lim., N.Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 2:40 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado, & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfld. & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Fast Mail	† 8:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St.Joseph	* 6:30 pm, † 6:45 am	* 9:30 am, †10:00 pm
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St. November 13, 1898.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6.50 am	† 7.10 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 6.50 am	
Grand Rapids Express	†11.45 am	† 3.10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 2.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.30 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4.15 pm	† 8.15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.30 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.30 am
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	*11.30 pm	* 7.30 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	‖ 6.30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‖Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys. Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. (on the Elevated Loop), and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express		† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:30 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 8:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 5:40 pm	†10:20 am
New York and Boston Exp.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Fast Mail	* 3:02 am	

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Washingt'n, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 5:40 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati		‡ 6:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	‡ 1:45 pm
New York and Boston	* 3:00 pm	* 5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	* 5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	10:30 am
New York and Boston	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:20 am	6:15 pm
New York Express	3:00 pm	4:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:30 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	†1:00 pm	†7:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City Ticket Office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fare charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash., Vest. Limited	*10:25 am	* 9:40 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Lim.	* 3:30 pm	* 9:40 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 7:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Ex.	* 7:30 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily.

BAN REMAINS ON TRACKS.

APPELLATE COURT CONTINUES WESTERN INDIANA INJUNCTION.

General Electric Forbidden to Lay Rails in Disputed Right of Way Until Superior Bench Again Passes on the Question — Damage Suits Begun Against the Union Loop and the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Companies.

The branch Appellate Court yesterday remanded to the Superior Court the litigation between the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad company and the General Electric railway company over the disputed right of way in Plymouth and Custom-house places and continued the temporary injunction restraining the General Electric company from laying its tracks at any of the disputed points. The opinion was written by Judge Horton.

The Western Indiana company secured an injunction from the Superior Court on Oct. 30 restraining the General Electric company from laying tracks across the Indiana company's right of way at and near Fourteenth street. Among other things the bill declared the General company was acting under an ordinance which was void on account of irregularities in its passage.

The injunction was later dissolved and the bill dismissed by Judge Payne on the ground that the action should have been brought in behalf of the people by the Attorney General and not by the railway company, which, as an abutting property-owner, had no standing in equity to bring the suit. The dismissal was in consonance with recent decisions in the Supreme Court. In yesterday's opinion the reversal was entered on the assumption that the right of way in the street belonging to the railroad company amounts to a possession, and that as owners of property which would sustain a direct physical injury the complaining railroad company had the right to file a bill seeking to restrain possible injury to its property.

"No one who is familiar with the situation at the crossings in question," Judge Horton said in the opinion, "will hesitate as to his conclusion that if street cars are run across the tracks of the appellant company at those crossings at the same grade there would be great danger to the public. Another of those deadly crossings would there exist, more dangerous than any with which we are familiar. Unless compelled to do so by well settled principles and rules of law which control us we are not disposed to accept the responsibility of approving the establishment of such a dangerous crossing.

"Under the allegations of the bill, the supposed ordinance, under which the appellee assumes the right to cross the tracks of the appellant, is void. If such allegations are correct the appellee has no right to encroach on the right of way of the appellant. And the appellant may invoke the aid of a court of equity to protect its property."

Judge Shepard dissented to the opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Horton and Freeman.

George H. Glover and Fannie M. Glover have sued the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad company for $50,000 damages for depreciation in the value of their Market street building, which abuts the elevated road. Mark R. Kultchar and Ferdinand Siegel seek to recover $200,000 from the Union Consolidated Elevated railroad company for alleged damage to the value of their building at Van Buren street and Fifth avenue. The contention upon which these suits are filed is that the elevated structure through shutting off the light and other attendant nuisances has caused a great depreciation in the property values of the abutting premises.

TO UNIFY CITY AND COUNTY.

Committee Named to Draft a Constitutional Amendment to Consolidate the Governments.

President Lombard of the Civic federation yesterday named a committee of forty-two members to draft a constitutional amendment to consolidate the city and county governments and abolish the different township organizations within the city limits. The committee was named in accordance with a resolution adopted by a gathering representing all reform organizations and clubs which met several weeks ago.

Every section of the county has been recognized in the makeup of the committee, and a number of the most prominent clubs and organizations are given representation. The members are:

Harvey B. Hurd, W. H. H. Miller, George R. Baker, Evanston.
O. D. Allen, N. G. Moore, E. H. Pitkin, Oak Park.
Charles S. Cutting, Charles S. Castle, Austin.
George W. Hunt, Riverside.
Charles S. Blanden, Berwyn.
Henry C. Senne, Desplaines.
John S. Miller, Frank O. Lowden, Union League club.
Arthur J. Eddy, Adolph Moses, Iroquois club.
Franklin MacVeagh, E. G. Keith, R. M. Easley, Civic federation.
Joseph Donnersberger, Henry A. Knott, L. A. Seeberger, Real Estate board.
E. R. Bliss, Hamilton club.
George L. Douglass, Marquette club.
S. P. McConnell, Monticello club.
Dankmor Adler, Standard club.
H. W. Towle, Bar association.
Edgar A. Hill, Illinois club.
Laverne W. Noyes, Illinois Manufacturers' association.
John T. Shayne, Commercial association.
Winfield S. Coy, Lincoln club.
D. P. Bremner, Columbus club.
Joseph W. Errant, Chicago District Turners.
Otto C. Schneider, Germania Männerchor.
Louis A. Kohtz, Chicago Turnverein.
A. E. Vorkeller, Bricklayers' union.
Judge Murray F. Tuley, Judge Francis Adams, Alderman E. F. Herrman, Alderman Charles Alling, A. F. Garts, Addison Ballard, and L. P. Boyle.

The committee will hold its first meeting at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and begin the work assigned to it at once. The present intention is for the committee to hold daily sessions so as to have the constitutional amendments ready for presentation to the Legislature by Feb. 1.

Secretary Easley said: "There is no danger of this committee clashing with Mayor Harrison's commission named to draft a new city charter. We have two members of the Mayor's commission on our committee and we will cooperate in every way possible."

REVELL'S JANUARY SALE



Furniture, Curtains, Rugs, Etc.

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Wabash Av. & Adams St.

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ANNUAL JANUARY SALES



HOUSEHOLD LINENS, UNDERMUSLINS,

Cottons, Muslin and Sheeting, Ready-made Sheets and Slips, Bedspreads and Quilts, Imported Wash Dress Goods, White and Printed Dress Goods, Printed Silks, Embroideries, Women's Wash Shirt Waists, Men's Unlaundered Shirts and Night Shirts. Infants' Garments, Boys' Shirt Waists,

Are Now in Full Progress

and the values offered surpass any previous January Sales in our history.

UNDERMUSLINS.

It has been the study of this department to cheapen price without cheapening quality, and we have succeeded to an extent that almost surprises ourselves. The best of workmanship—the best of materials—artistically fashioned—are offered at prices which you ordinarily think of as representing "cheap" goods—as for instance:

Cambric Walking Skirts—A long list of the season's best productions—all very wide and full, with deep lawn umbrella flounce and extra dust ruffle, in addition to the other features—as follows:

Skirt with two rows Valenciennes insertion—ruffle finished with Valenciennes lace **98c**

Skirt with flounce finished with three fine torchon insertions and edge **$1.35**

Pretty effects—flounce finished with four rows of torchon insertion and edging **$2.25**

Handsome Skirt—very wide ruffle of beautiful embroidery, set on with row of embroidery insertion, headed with rows of tucking **$2.95**

All these skirts contain the features named in the introduction, and these are only a tiny fraction of the hundreds of rich effects that await your choosing—a display which far surpasses all previous efforts.

Corset Covers—Over a hundred styles in the season's newest creations, with round, square, V and pompadour necks, all offered at prices wonderfully low, for instance:

Cambric Covers — tucked fronts — embroidery trimmed—pearl buttons—regular 25c quality.. **15c**

85 styles in cambric—fitted backs, full fronts—lace and embroidery trimmed **25c**

Splendid line of French Nainsook and fine Cambric, with full fronts and French backs—round or low square necks, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, ribbon beading, torchon insertion and edge—great variety of styles, all worth 75c, special during sale **50c**

Muslin Gowns—Made from the best quality muslin in the market—long and wide—most of them with cambric ruffle around neck and sleeves—the other variations as follows:



Square yoke of fine tucking—two rows of fine embroidery—many styles—all worth 75c—offered at..... **50c**

Gown with yoke of fine tucking, hemstitching and embroidery, "V" shape yoke with surplice.. **75c**

Extra width—"V" yoke of embroidery, interspersed with rows of hemstitching..... **98c**

Empire style—three rows of embroidery insertion across front—cannot be duplicated at $1.50, for **98c**

Cambric Gowns—Extra width and length, with lawn ruffle around yoke or neck and sleeves finished with torchon lace..... **75c**

Same—circular yoke of fine tucking, set in with embroidery insertion—neck ruffle, finished with ribbon beading..... **$1.25**

Nainsook Gowns— Handsome effects — square neck, back and front—ruffle of dainty embroidery and ribbon beading in neck..... **$1.25**

Drawers—Hundreds of styles at from 18c up to nearly as many dollars—and here are two interesting price divisions that we make our specialties:

Drawers of cambric and muslin—deep umbrella flounce of lawn or cambric, finished with hemstitched hem, tucks or flounce of embroidery—over a dozen styles—and all bargains at..... **25c**

When you come, also ask to see our lines at 75c, 85c, 98c, $1.25, etc.

OUR MATCHLESS 50-CENT LINE—Drawers of Masonville muslin or cambric—umbrella style, with deep lawn or cambric flounce—finished with embroidery, tucking, hemstitching, Valenciennes lace, hemstitched hem, etc.—about twenty styles to choose from—all usually quoted at 75c or over—during this sale..... **50c**

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

We are gratified beyond expression at the great success of this sale, as illustrated by the first day's business. It means that Chicago women are taking us at our word when we say that equal values at prices equally low are not found elsewhere in Chicago. Here are a few items which are examples of what we offer during the linen sale:

Table Damasks—in fifty select styles per yard, from.....**50c to $1.75**

Dinner, Lunch and Hotel Napkins, from **$1.25** to the finest.

Hemstitched Damask Sets—Some rare designs, with medium and large Dinner Napkins to match, from 2 to 5 yards long and 2, 2¼ and 2½ yards wide—prices from **$5** up to the finest hand lace insertion.

Balance of Fine Cloths bought of McCrum, Watson & Co.'s New York agent, James Girdwood & Co., at 60c on the dollar, and we will close out on the same basis.

Towels—10,000 dozens of Towels in Hucks—fine, medium and heavy weight, hemmed and hemstitched—Satin Damask Towels, hemmed, hemstitched and fringed—the most complete line of towels ever shown in Chicago—each.....12½c to $1.00



Crashes—All-Linen Crashes, in brown, light and heavy makes — 18 inches wide — upward, at, per yard.....7½c, 9c and 10½c

Scarfs and Tray Cloths—Renaissance, Russian, Irish Point, Swiss Hand Embroidered Scarfs, Squares and Doilies—1,000 dozen Japanese Hand Embroidered Doilies, worth up to 50c, at, each.....**5c, 10c and 15c**

Linen Sheets, Sheeting and Pillow Linens—Linen Sheets, plain hemstitched and ½-inch wide openwork—pair....**$3.75, $4.75, $6.00**

Linen Sheeting—50 pieces, 72 and 90 inches wide, at, per yd., **65c and 75c**

1,000 pairs Linen Pillow Cases—hemstitched, per pair.....**75c to $3.00**

Bed Spreads—500 Spreads for single beds, in fringed and hemmed—each.....**$1.00, $1.50, $2.00**

1,000 Satin Spreads—all damask patterns—extra quality and size—.....**$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 up**

500 Marseilles, in fringe or hemmed, in extra fine and medium qualities.....**$1.50, $2.50, $3.50**

Special values for Hotels, Hospitals and Institutions of all kinds in this sale, from..**$1.00 up to $3.00 each**

Annual January Clearing Sale Cloaks and Suits.

Instead of making a small concession in price and spending hundreds of dollars in advertising, we have concluded to make so marked a cut in price, such a great sacrifice of values, that the goods will be cleared out at once without further advertising cost. In the following items the values given are our *actual selling prices a few weeks ago*, and not imaginary values, such as are often used in indicating reductions. The styles are all this season's approval, and the fabrics and workmanship leave nothing to be desired.



Jackets.

$5.00 box-front rough cheviot Jackets—black only—reduced to..... **$2.75**

$6.75 box-front kersey Jackets with storm collars—in black and navy—reduced to..... **$3.75**

$12.00 box and fly front Jackets in rough and smooth cloths—black and colors—silk lined—reduced to **$7.50**

$15.00 box, fly and dip front Jackets in rough and smooth cloths—black and colors—silk lined—reduced to..... **$10.00**

$20.00 box, fly and dip front Jackets in kersey, cheviot and chinchilla—black and colors—all silk lined—reduced to..... **$13.50**

$25.00 extra fine short and medium length Jackets—black and colors—rough and smooth cloths—reduced to..... **$16.50**

$30.00 plain and fur-trimmed Coats—perfectly tailored—handsomely lined—black and colors—reduced to..... **$20.00**



Capes.

$7.50 plush & cloth capes reduced to..... **$4.50**

$10.00 Plush and Cloth Capes—reduced to.. **$6.75**

$15.00 Cloth Capes, long, medium and short lengths—silk lined—reduced to..... **$10.00**

$20.00 fine Cloth Capes—plain, braided and fur trimmed—silk lined—reduced to..... **$13.50**

$35.00 Velour and Cloth Capes—braided and plain reduced to..... **$25.00**

$50.00 Velour and Cloth Capes, long and medium lengths—embroidered and plain reduced to..... **$35.00**

$65.00 Velour Capes and Jackets—handsome garments, every one—reduced to..... **$45.00**

Suits.

$13.50 and $15.00 box and fly front Suits in a variety of materials—black and colors—jackets all silk lined—reduced to..... **$10.00**

$18.00 and $20.00 box and fly front Suits—plain and fancy mixtures—black and colors—reduced to..... **$13.50**

$25.00 tight-fitting box and fly front tailor-made Suits—elegant materials—beautifully tailored—reduced to..... **$16.50**

$30.00 tailor-made Gowns in tight-fitting, also box and fly fronts—in plain and fancy mixtures—reduced to..... **$20.00**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

That great artware sale.

It will be long remembered—

This unique opportunity to procure select art treasures at such strikingly unusual discounts. Since the sale began throngs of pleased customers are daily taking advantage of the unprecedented sacrifices in this great annual January offering. It is an occasion for connoisseurs—for all who appreciate the elegant and artistic in luxurious home furnishings—an occasion rare enough ***anywhere,*** and all the more remarkable from the wide range of wares and special lines we include in this once-a-year general art clearing. Thus, in ***Chicago's only complete artware section—marble, cut glass, silverware, china, bronzes, dinnerware, onyx tables, lamps,*** etc.—a colossal offering at special discounts of **25% 33⅓% 50%**

January's great silk remnant sale.

It's that final clearing of every odd piece after the year's great business. Today—all the high-class foreign and domestic novelties—dress silks—silks for waists, for skirts, etc.—silks worth **three to eight times** the price marked at sacrifice prices.

Ombre pompadours. Lyons novelties. French damas plaids. Foreign moire fancies.	Clan plaids. French plaids. Roman plaids. Waldorf plaids.	Astoria plaids. Plain Louisienne. Chameleon brocades. Satin stripe taffetas.	Foreign novelty checks. Taffeta foundations. Moire antiques. Plain crystal bengaline.	Broche imprime. Taffeta Persian. Moactone chine. Chine imprime.
$5.00 silks $4.50 silks $4.00 silks $3.50 silks **50c**	$3.00 silks $2.75 silks $2.50 silks $2.25 silks **39c**	$2.00 silks $1.89 silks $1.75 silks $1.50 silks **25c**	$1.25 silks $1.00 silks 75c silks 50c silks **15c**	50c silks 48c silks 39c silks 25c silks **10c**

Black dress silks go at **half price**—thousands of desirable lengths—1 to 20-yd. pieces—high grade, dependable plain and novelty black dress silks—all marked to half **and below.** Silk remnants in greater variety than ever before—all choice black silks **from Mandel's own stock**—in that main floor daylight silk section today—when all these odd lengths go at **half price**—with thousands as low as, yard, 89c and **25c**

Cloaks, suits: clearing—

Also CAPES—on all these lines we now mark radical, quick-moving prices—on this most select stock of exclusive apparel ever shown in Chicago. Every garment in stock we now mark at *half* and in hundreds of instances less than half value. Our invariable rule never to carry a single garment into another season, thus starting each season with new fresh goods—prompts these peremptory clearing prices — all must and will be sold before February 1.



$8.00 & $10.00 jackets for	5.00
11.50 & $12.00 jackets for	6.75
$16.75 & $18.00 jackets for	9.75
$19.00 & $20.00 jackets for	12.50
$12.00 & $15.00 suits for	5.00
$18.00 & $20.00 suits for	10.00
$20.00 & $25.00 suits for	16.50
$12.00 & $15.00 capes for	9.00

25% clearing fur discount

From our already well-known low prices. To assure quick clearance of our high-grade furs—we allow this discount on our entire stock—embracing the finest seal skins, sables, black marten, stone marten, etc.



This is an opportunity to buy a seal skin jacket or collarette at a price rare at any time—at figures that cannot again be quoted.

This is a remarkable price cut on all the best and most popular furs—on every fur garment—every fur collarette, on every muff—in fact, everything contained in the fur department at a straight discount of 25% from prices already remarkably low.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Fasso corsets...new '99 models.

That incomparable French production which all manufacturers have vainly attempted to duplicate.

The Fasso in all the latest and most desired contours—abrupt hips, flaring backs, straight fronts—the only ***correct*** corset for wearing with tailor-made suits—very low bust and long hip effects—all strictly custom made by expert corset makers. They are of the finest coutil, wool fabrics, linen, batiste, silk, brocade, etc.—all fashioned on perfect models—in some thirty exclusive shapes—filled with the very best quality whalebone—trimmed in the most artistic styles with ribbon and lace—and all extremely low priced—value and style considered.



***SPECIAL OFFER—for our great January sale—a limited quantity of our highest-class—highest-priced silk, batiste and brocaded silk corsets—at a special discount of* 33⅓%**

95c for $2.00 C. B. a la Spirite corsets special gores—tapering waist effects—excellent, stylish good-wearing corsets—complete line of sizes—white, drab, and black.

Basement—44c for $1.00 corset waists for ladies—perfect fitting—all sizes—immense value.

55c for $1.00 corsets—odds and ends—special lines—all lengths—all sizes.

Annual muslin underwear sale.

Yesterday—in spite of rain—hosts of pleased buyers again thronged that vast third floor—in that *great annual muslin underwear sale.*

Following the tremendous selling of the past two days, this morning, as daily, we freshen the showing, thus insuring at all hours full and complete lines of the great stocks gathered.

Indeed, it may well be said that probably never before have greater assortments of high-class undermuslins been offered this public at prices anywhere approaching the remarkable values in this great annual January sale.

As illustrative of the marked care given in the manufacture of every piece in this remarkable offering, we hold up below a half dozen or more lines at prices that tell their own story:

Chemise—Exclusive, dainty styles—fine lawn, cambric, nainsook, long cloth and muslin—neck and skirt handsomely trimmed with fine, dainty laces, embroideries, tuckings and hemstitchings—long, short and three-quarter lengths—with pretty ribbon decorations.

7c for 15c chemise.
12c for 25c chemise.
25c for 65c chemise.
45c for $1 chemise.
75c for $1.50 chemise.
95c for $1.85 chemise.
1.05 for $2 chemise.

Drawers—Hundreds of styles—the new umbrella. Lois Fuller, Trilby, and extra wide effects—nainsook, cambric, long cloth, lawn and muslin—with elaborations of finest embroidery, hemstitching, French tucking—torchon, Medici, point de Paris, Cluny and Valenciennes laces—the most magnificent and extensive collection in America. Price-hints:

5c for 15c drawers.
15c for 25c drawers.
25c for 65c drawers.
45c for $1 drawers.
1.05 for $2.00 walking skirts.
75c for $1.50 draw's
95c for $2 drawers.
1.05 for $2.50 draw's
1.15 for $2.75 draw's

Corset covers—Hundreds of new conceits—Borero, Russian, and French shapes—tight fitting and blouse front with draw string at waist.

5c for 15c corset covers.
12c for 25c corset covers.
15c for 35c corset covers.
25c for 65c corset covers.
45c for 85c corset covers.
75c for $1.00 corset covers.
1.25 for $1.75 corset covers.
1.75 for $2.65 corset covers.
1.15 for $2.25 walking skirts.

Walking skirts. The most exquisite creations of the great artist designers of the old and new worlds—real gems of genteel aristocracy—skirts made of the finest cambrics, French and English long cloths, lawns and muslins—most elaborately trimmed with choice French valenciennes, cluny, Medici, point de Paris and torchon laces—fine tucking, hemstitching and embroideries—in the new wide umbrella styles.

15c for 35c walking skirts.
25c for 65c walking skirts.
39c for 85c walking skirts.
45c for $1.00 walking skirts.
65c for $1.25 walking skirts.
75c for $1.35 walking skirts.
95c for $1.65 walking skirts.

Gowns—Picked styles originated by the best famous designers in France and America—beautiful, exclusive effects in new empire, Bishop, Russian, gretchen, Marie Antoinette, hubbard, and Oxford styles—fine sheer French tucking and new hemstitching—French ribbon trimmings—extra full skirts.

19c for 65c gowns.
25c for 75c gowns.
39c for 85c gowns.
50c for $1.00 gowns.
65c for $1.35 gowns.
85c for $1.50 gowns.
95c for $1.65 gowns.
1.05 for $1.85 gowns.
1.15 for $2.00 gowns.
1.25 for $2.25 gowns.
1.45 for $2.50 gowns.
1.95 for $3.00 gowns.

Interest in housekeeping linens.

The immense purchases made months ago—on a scale possible only with the great Mandel outlet—well explain the interest that centers in the very low prices made in this sale. An opportunity such as the present cannot be without surpassing interest to economical housewives—to *all* who buy linens, when, as often here now, the prices are **less than today's import cost.**

Finishers' and bleachers' seconds.

50 cases of odd pattern table cloths—remnants of bleached and cream table damask, crashes of all kinds, odd towels and napkins—goods that are all right as to durability and wear, but have slight imperfections.

Some slightly soiled in spots, some not properly bleached—lots bought from the bleach grocers and finishers' tables in Scotland and Ireland, especially for this January sale and put on sale at **half real value**

A Belfast manufacturer's stock of table cloths, every odd table cloth in his Belfast warehouse at one-half regular price. Here they are—

1.25, 1.55 and 1.85

Napkins. Fine linen—heavy, dependable, well-wearing qualities, 22-inch—full and silver bleached napkins—worth $2—at, dozen— **1.50**

24-in. heavy Scotch & Irish damask napkins, worth $3.00—at, per doz. **2.30**

26-inch napkins—extra fine double satin damask—all new special patterns—worth $4.25—at, per dozen— **3.00**

Table damasks. 3 very special lines—72-in. full bleached Scotch damask—extra heavy—worth $1—at, yd., **68c**

72-inch bleached satin damask table linen, pretty patterns, napkins to match—worth $1.35—at, yard, **90c**

Our famous golden flax, 72-inch double satin table damask linen, napkins to match—worth $1.50—at, yard, **1.00**

Hemstitched sets. An importer's entire stock of hemstitched damask sets, in white, with colored border and solid colors—the finest goods manufactured—cloth 2½x2 yards long, with one dozen napkins to match—worth $10—at, per set— **4.75**

1.50 for $3.00 hemstitched tab's cloths, for bleached, full 2¼ yds. long, extra heavy Scotch damask—worth $3.00— **1.50**

45c for $1 hemstitched, fringed linen